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1917



**COPENHAGEN
MARKET
CABBAGE**



**WHITE
BERMUDA ONIONS**

MARTIN'S GUIDE *for* FALL PLANTING

**E.A.MARTIN
SEED CO.**



**JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA**



**CROSBY'S IMPROVED
EGYPTIAN BEET**



**EARLY RED
VALENTINE BEANS**

MAKE MORE HOME GARDENS!

I SALUTE our splendid army of home gardeners. They are fighting Kaiserism along with our troops in France. But we must not sit back and congratulate ourselves. We must begin now to lay our plans to quadruple, or at least triple, that army next year. The battalions of home gardeners will need reserves or fresh recruits, for if in wartime the home garden is a national necessity, in time of peace it will be a valuable national asset."

—Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.



LAWNS

It is possible for the lawns in Florida to become famous as the most beautiful in the world. In few places can a new home become so quickly surrounded with luxuriant vines, trees, shrubbery and flowers. More can be accomplished in this climate in one season than can be done in five seasons in the North. But, it of course, requires work and skill to keep up the beauty of a lawn. It is necessary to feed the grass well, as you can't expect it to remain beautiful after the elements of plant food have been exhausted.

Lawns can be made in Florida all the year. The first thing to do in making a lawn is to put the soil in proper condition. Unevenness in soil texture and fertility produce unevenness in the growth and color of the lawn grass.

Lawns should not be clipped too short during the hottest and driest months of the year. The knives of the machine should be set high and the short, fine clippings may be allowed to remain on the lawn, where they can work down around the grass plants and produce a mulch that will conserve moisture and protect the crown of the plants from extreme heat. If the grass is allowed to grow too long before cutting and a large amount of clippings are produced, they are better raked off and taken away.

In new lawns weeds usually give trouble and very often in old ones. For this we recommend only hand weeding, as it seems to be the only reliable remedy. Weeds should be pulled root and all as soon as they make their appearance and are large enough to handle. They are more easily pulled from soft moist soil than from a hard dry surface.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow from 6 to 8 bushels per acre for lawns.

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting, a quick grower, an annual, dying out the first summer. It is used mostly in Florida as a lawn grass, and makes one of the quickest growths that can be planted. It is generally sown over Bermuda or other lawn grass and will make a green lawn till spring. We are selling a great quantity of this each season and the sale is steadily increasing. **Bus. \$2.75.**

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow for lawns 15 pounds per acre.

This is the most valuable lawn grass for Florida, as it is well adapted to light soils and in some sections is the only grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late to start in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a valuable summer lawn. Some gardeners prefer to mix a percentage of Kentucky Blue Grass and white clover with Bermuda and especially when a quick lawn is desired, as the clover and the Kentucky Blue Grass will make a good green showing before the Bermuda grass is ready,

but the Bermuda grass is to be depended on for a permanent summer lawn. **Lb., 75c. postpaid.**

For winter lawns, Italian Rye is used. We sell carloads of Italian rye each season for Florida winter lawns. See description on this page.

CLOVER SEED

White. Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. **Lb., 75c. postpaid.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the spring or fall. **Lb., 75c. postpaid.**

Our Order No.

Mark Zone No. Here

Please do not write here

R. D. Box

Forwarded by

(Parcel Post, Express or Freight)

See reverse side for table of Parcel Post Rates to different Zones. Your local postmaster will tell you in which Zone you reside as regards Jacksonville.

Martin Seed Co.	Cash	\$
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More order blanks will be sent upon request. Always write letters on a separate sheet.

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ASPARAGUS

Sow one ounce for 60 feet of drill, in rows 1 foot apart. When two years old transplant into permanent beds, which should be well and deeply manured, and trenched to the depth of 2 feet. Set the plants (in rows) from 3 to 4 feet apart, and 2 feet in the rows, spreading out the roots and covering from 5 to 8 inches. On the approach of winter cover with manure or compost; fork the beds early in the spring and apply a dressing of salt. Cut for use the second year after planting in permanent bed.

ASPARAGUS SEED

Succeeds well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops is best.

DWARF BEANS (Crop Short)

CALLED STRING BEANS, BUSH BEANS AND SNAP BEANS.

One quart to 100 feet in drills, or 150 hills; 1½ bushels to the acre, in drills. Mature for table use from 30 to 50 days from germination, according to variety.

The bean crop is the shortest it has ever been known. Some varieties will no doubt be exhausted before the demand is supplied. Some of the Wax varieties were a total failure and we are unable to quote price.

Culture.—Plant from end of December, and for succession, every two weeks until May. Beans planted in this latitude during June and July will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again. They are ready for the table in from thirty to fifty days after planting. Beans do not require heavy manuring; in fact, it is better to use a good fertilizer. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the Beans are planted. For field culture plant in rows 2½ feet apart and about 3 inches between the Beans, covering the seed to a depth of about 3 inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be 18 inches apart. Up to the time of blooming cultivate often.

Prices on Beans Quarts or less Postpaid.

GREEN PODDED BEANS

Improved Early Red Valentine.—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth, and producing enormously—the great market-garden, green-colored snap bean. Qt., 50c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.50.

Longfellow.—A superior type of green-podded snap bean; early, hardy, prolific, round pods of attractive appearance. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

Extra-Early Refugee.—Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ten days earlier. Very productive, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or a dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round-green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. This Bean is always sure of bringing the very best prices in market. Qt., 50c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.50.

Refugee, or 1,000-to-1.—One of the best snaps for main crop and late or succession plantings. It is enormously productive. The snaps are round-podded, tender and of excellent table qualities. Later than the early kinds, but continues in bearing much longer and is more productive. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.75; bu., \$13.00.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.—Claimed to be harder and will stand frost better than any other early kind, and that it is entirely stringless. It makes a round-podded snap, tender and of excellent quality. Qt., 60c; peck, \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

Black Valentine.—This variety is becoming more popular each season. It is very hardy and will stand more frost and cold weather than other kinds and consequently can be planted earlier with less risk of injury by cold. It is fully as quick-growing as the

Giant Argenteuil.—Originally a selection from imported French stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by the most successful truckers and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness and size and always sells at a higher price in northern markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Palmetto.—Although of southern origin, it is well adapted to the North and it is extensively grown for the markets; it brings high prices, owing to its large size, beautiful color and regularity of stalk. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Red-speckled Valentine, very productive and makes round, straight, tender pods of attractive appearance, both for market and home use. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

WAX-PODDED BUSH OR SNAP BEANS

Hodson Wax.—A new and distinct type of wax bean; strong, healthy growth and resists rust and blight to a remarkable degree. Remarkably prolific, the plant being loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, resembling the Wardell's Kidney Wax, but plumper, stronger and longer. The pods are brittle, tender and of fine texture and splendid flavor. An excellent main-crop sort for shipping and market, as well as for home use. Qt. 75c. Write for price.

Davis White Kidney Wax.—Pods remarkably long, straight and of a handsome white color; enormously productive. Seed white. Qt., 75c; bu., \$10.50; bu., \$16.00.

Wardell's Kidney Wax.—Most popular of all wax varieties in the South for either market or home use. Matures in five to six weeks; a strong, vigorous grower, bearing heavy crops of long, showy pods, tender and of the finest flavor. In shipping, it stands up well, bringing top prices. Is remarkably free from rust. Crop failure.

Dwarf Golden Wax.—An old well-known favorite variety for private gardens. Pods long, semi-round, golden yellow and very fleshy and of the best quality.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

ALMOST THE ENTIRE YEAR

One quart to 150 hills, 10 to 12 quarts to the acre in drills. Matures for table use from 48 to 85 days from germination.

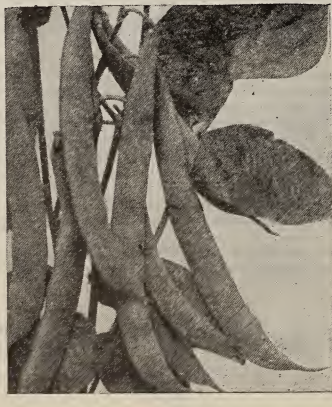
These are more tender and require rather more care in culture than the Bush Beans and should be sown two weeks later. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with short manure in the hills, which are formed according to the variety, from 3 to 4 feet apart. From five to six seeds are planted in each hill, about 2 inches deep. As the matured Bean is used mostly, the season is too short for succession crops in the North, though it is advantageous to plant succession crops in the southern states, especially in Florida, where the season of growth is almost the entire year. Rough cedar or similar poles about 7 or 8 feet high should be used for Lima Beans to climb on. They should be set in the ground at least 18 inches, so as to prevent being blown over.

Kentucky Wonder.—The most popular of all Pole Beans, especially in this section. Vines are vigorous in growth, the pods are immense, often attaining a length of 9 to 10 inches and borne in large clusters. Bright green, very meaty, tender and stringless when young, assuming a saddleback shape with age, being broader in width than depth, and becoming somewhat irregular and spongy as the Beans ripen. Very early. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.

Southern Prolific.—Strictly a Southern Bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods 7 inches long and flat; dark yellow. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.

Old Homestead.—This we regard as far ahead of any other green-pod Pole Bean; is ten days earlier; enormously productive and entirely stringless. Qt., 60c; peck, \$3.50; bu., \$12.00.

Lazy Wife.—So named on account of the large number of pods it affords, making it easy to obtain a supply. One of the best varieties for snaps of late. Green-podded Pole Beans. The pods grow in large clusters, are 5 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. They have a rich, buttery flavor. The dry Beans, which are white, are fine for winter use. Crop short.



Longfellow Beans

The quality is remembered long after the price is forgotten.

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Mature earlier than Pole Limas.

One plant of small-seeded sorts plants from 100 to 125 feet, and is sufficient for an ordinary garden, or one quart of the large-seeded sorts. For succession, make two plantings, four weeks apart. Mature in from 75 to 30 days from planting.

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.—This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early as the preceding variety, the large size and excellent flavor of the Beans make it desirable. Qt., 70c. Write for Prices in Quantity.

Henderson's Bush Lima.—This variety has enjoyed great popularity. They are two weeks earlier than the Pole Limas and wonderfully productive, averaging about sixty pods to the bush, bearing three to four small Beans. Of hardy growth, very prolific and continues in bearing till frost. Qt., 60c; peck, \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima.—The Beans of this new variety are of the large Lima type, but are thicker and rounder, and of superior flavor. The bush itself is of stiff, erect habit, holding the Beans well off the ground, so that the pods do not become discolored or injured

from being beaten to the ground by wind or rain. It is also very prolific and the pods contain from four to five large, fat Beans each, lying closely together. The pods are so closely packed that the Beans are very easily shelled. The green Beans, even when of full size, are tender, juicy and sweet of flavor when cooked. We recommend this new introduction to our customers as a thoroughly distinct and valuable improvement in Bush Limas. Qt., 60c; peck, \$4.75; bu., \$17.00.

POLE LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

Large White Lima.—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell Bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Qt., 50c; peck, \$3.75; bu., \$14.00.

Small Lima, or Sieva.—Similar in every way to Large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South and immensely popular. Qt., 50c; peck, \$4.50; bu., \$16.00.

Our beans are grown for us by the most reliable growers and are true to name, and the quality is, beyond a doubt, the very best to be obtained.

BEETS

Two ounces will sow 50 feet of drill, 6 to 8 pounds one acre. Mature for table use 35 to 60 days from germination.

Culture.—The ground for Beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. In this latitude Beets are sown in January to May, and from the first of August to December. Some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. Seeds should be soaked twelve hours before planting, as this softens the bur and allows the seed germ to prove itself much quicker. For field culture, sow in drills 2 to 2½ feet apart, and cover about 1 inch. Thin out to 4 inches apart. For a small garden, the drills need not be more than 15 inches apart.

Prices on all kinds of Beets are by mail, postpaid.

Improved Early Blood Turnip.—Dark red, smooth, uniform size and of excellent quality. One of the best for main crop, as it keeps in condition longer than the other kinds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼-lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Extra-Early Egyptian Blood Turnip.—An old standard sort, both for market gardeners and family use. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75.

Extra Early Eclipse.—A most popular market gardener's Beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Of remarkably fine form, smooth and free from stringy roots. Small top and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red, which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Our specially selected strain of Eclipse has proved to be most successful for fall planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Martin's Dark Red.—A blood-red, early, turnip-shaped variety. Has small, upright tops; fine round shape; skin and flesh dark blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a particularly desirable sort for truckers and market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.

Long Smooth Blood.—Long, smooth and very dark red; a late variety. Our strain of this variety cannot be excelled, and will produce perfect beets, which will always be in demand in market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian.—More largely planted for early market in the South than any other kind. It takes on its turnip shape even in early stages of its growth, a decided advantage both for forcing and early cropping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Lentz Extra Early Beet.—Small top, round dark red, and grows large, but is always sweet and tender; a good winter sort.

Some market gardeners claim this beet can be raised for market in a shorter growing time than any other variety. A great favorite in Florida for shipment to northern markets. Price: Pkg., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Martin's Dark Red Beet

Large Red Globe.—Globe-shaped; red; similar to Yellow Globe and a good sort for stock.

Long Red Mammoth Prize.—The most largely grown of any of the Mangels; roots attain an enormous size, producing 30 to 50 tons per acre; quality superior; the best for deep soil.

SWISS CHARD, or SPANISH BEET

The stalks when cooked and served like asparagus make a most delicious salad. The leaves should be prepared like spinach, kale or turnip salad. Sown early in the spring it yields salad all summer. Grow a row and you will not be without it hereafter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.)

Of the cabbage family, producing numerous heads on the stem, of most delicious quality, as well as cabbage-like head at the top. Use and cultivate the same as winter cabbage.

Perfection. A new and greatly superior variety of American growth which forms heads ready for picking about three weeks earlier than other varieties. It makes stronger plants and more heads. A profitable crop for market gardeners. Pkg., 10c; oz., 30c; lb., \$4.00.

MANGEL-WURZEL

Six to eight pounds of seed will sow an acre.

Culture.—The following varieties are extensively grown for feeding stock, and are excellent food to increase the flow of milk. As they grow much larger than the varieties cultivated for table use, they require more room, and should be sown in drills about 2 feet apart. The seeds should be dropped about 2 inches apart in the drills, and when strong enough, thinned out to 12 to 15 inches in the row. The long varieties are best suited to a deep soil, and the globe sorts succeed better than the long sorts on sandy soil. Study your soil before planting.

Prices on all varieties of Mangel-Wurzels as follows: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

BROCCOLI

Requires a longer season than either cabbage or cauliflower to develop.

Culture.—The same cultivation as suggested for cauliflower should be given to Broccoli.

Early White Cape.—The best variety. The heads are white, compact, and hard, and it is a hardy, vigorous, and easily grown sort. Pkt., 10 cts; oz., 30 cts.; ¼ lb., \$1; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

Do not fail to include in your order Martin's Dark Red Beet, an exceptionally fine variety which will most certainly please you.

ALL PRICES ON THIS PAGE ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

HIGH
BRED

MARTIN HY-TEST CABBAGE

FULLY
TESTEDFor Cutting matures 65 to 120 days,
according to variety.

Culture.—Have soil in your bed in the best possible condition. Do not make it too rich or your plants will grow quickly and consequently be weak. Such plants will not stand the shock of transplanting. Soil that has been manured the previous year is to be preferred. Seed should be drilled 6 inches apart, and not too thick; cover lightly and press the soil down firmly around seed. Keep plants watered and free from grass or weeds. Plant during February and March; again in July and August. For spring and summer crop, sow from August 15 to November 1. Six ounces of seed will supply enough plants to set one acre. We advise rows 2½ feet apart with plants 18 inches apart in the row.

All prices are mail, postpaid.

All-Head Early.—Many of our local gardeners are having great success with this variety. Especially recommended on account of its uniform size and shape and reliability for heading. Makes a deep, flat head, solid and uniform in color, shape and size. In tenderness it is unsurpassed. Can be grown either for summer or winter use. By reason of its compactness it can be planted closer and will yield more heads to the acre than varieties of a more spreading habit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Copenhagen Market.—Very fine, nearly as early as Wakefield with large round solid heads. Pkg., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.00.

Chinese Cabbage.—This is the kind of Cabbage universally grown in China. It does not head up solid like our Cabbage, but makes a loose roll of leaves, tender and white, but different in taste from our Cabbage. The stems are thick and brittle like celery. It is better to be blanched by tying up the outside leaves around the plant. It is a great curiosity and really a delicious vegetable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.—This is a favorite sort with market gardeners and truckers to grow for earliest Cabbage, both for home market and for shipping. Makes compact, solid, blunt-pointed heads; small leaves, permitting close planting. It is very hardy, not only to resist cold, but other unfavorable conditions, insuring the greatest likelihood of profitable and satisfactory results. Our stock is grown and selected with the greatest care. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.—This is one of the most reliable Cabbages for early spring planting. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, and, having comparatively few and short leaves, the rows can be set close together. Heads large, solid, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Improved Early Drumhead.—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes name from its shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Succession.—Largely a market gardener's variety in many parts of the South, being used almost exclusively for shipping crops. It is of rather large size, well flattened on top. In maturity, it is almost ten days later than Early Summer and Early Flat Dutch, but is nearly double the size of these varieties. Is firm and solid, a very sure header and stands shipment to the North, arriving in good condition and color. Succession is a good variety and a favorite in many parts of Florida. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



All Head Early

Early Jersey Wakefield

Red Rock (Henderson's Mammoth).—The largest and surest-heading red Cabbage. Heads as large and solid as Flat Dutch and fine-grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

Florida Header.—One of the finest for second-early or for late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Premium Late Flat Dutch.—As a variety for winter market, this Cabbage has no superior. The heads are large, round, solid, broad and flat on top, often tinted with reddish brown after being touched by frost. They open white and crisp, are tender and well flavored. It is a fall and winter variety and one of the best keepers. With good cultivation on moist, rich ground, 95 per cent of them will head up. Decidedly one of the best varieties for late cultivation in our state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Henderson's Early Summer.—A favorite round-headed variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Surehead.—All head and always sure to head. Heads the list for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Charleston Wakefield.—This is a few days later than the Jersey Wakefield, but makes a larger and more solid head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Fine Early Winningstadt.—One of the best for either early or late use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Late Drumhead.—A favorite winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

American Perfection Drumhead Savoy.—Very tender and far superior in flavor to any other fall and winter Cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

COLLARDS

Culture.—One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, or 150 feet of row. Sow in spring, or summer, as directed for cabbage, either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers.

North Carolina Short-Stem.—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large, spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Southern, or Georgia.—This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the Collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

We Suggest That You
ORDER EARLY

All of our Cabbage seed is high bred and fully tested.

Succession Cabbage

CARROTS

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill, 3 pounds required for an acre. Matures about 60 days from germination.

Culture.—Carrots require a very finely pulverized soil to grow them to perfection. A good, light, well-enriched sandy loam is the best for this crop. For field culture, sow in drills 3 to 3 ½ feet apart, so as to cultivate by horse. Market gardeners sow in drills, about 18 inches apart, and cultivate by hand. For early crops, cover ½ inch deep and thin to 6 inches apart in the rows; for late, cover ¼ inch deep and thin to 4 inches.

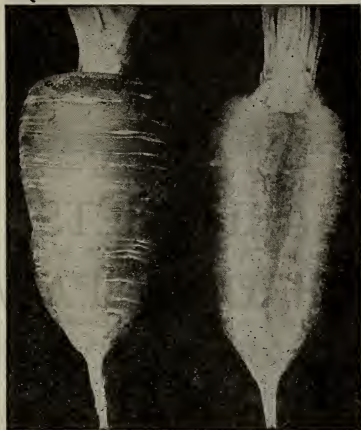
Chantenay Half-Long.—A new stump-rooted French variety, the best of its class. Unexcelled in productiveness and quality. Very uniform in growth. Roots about 5 inches long, large at the top and gradually tapering to the base. Medium early and fine for both market and home gardens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs. or over, \$1.50.

Danvers Half-Long.—One of the heaviest croppers; roots dark orange-color, 8 to 10 inches in length, thick and ending in a somewhat abrupt point. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs. or over, \$1.50.

Early Scarlet Horn.—One of the most popular of the early varieties. Color a deep orange, of a most delicious flavor and makes a most splendid crop in light shallow soils. A favorite in both market and home garden. Roots 4 to 5 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs. or over, \$1.10 lb.

Oxheart, or Guerande.—This is deserving of general cultivation. It grows 3 or 4 inches in diameter, is early, nearly oval in shape. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs. or over, \$1.35.

Improved Long Orange.—Especially fine on light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange-color, and free from side roots; superior in every respect. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50; 5 lbs. or over, \$1.35.



Danvers Half-Long.
Carrots for Stock

Culture.—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter. 500 bushels can be raised on one acre. 1 bushel is equal to 1 bushel of corn in feed value.

Belgian Yellow.—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered as the roots grow largely above the ground. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Write for special prices on Cucumber Seed in 5-lb. lots and over. You can make no mistake in planting our Cucumber Seed. "They are superior."



Davis Perfect Cucumber

CUCUMBERS

One ounce of seed will plant 50 hills, 3 pounds to the acre. Matures from 36 to 50 days.

Culture.—For early use, plant as soon as the ground is warm in hills 4 to 6 feet apart each way, eight to ten seeds in a hill. Cover ½ inch deep. When danger of insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill.

Prices of Cucumber are by mail, postpaid.

Improved Arlington White Spine.—The advantage claimed for this variety are improvement in shape, color, earliness and shipping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Fortune.—A favorite with Florida truckers. Good variety for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

New Klondike.—Very dark green, 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches thick; remains crisp a long time. It is a grand market sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Long Green.—Grows 10 to 12 inches long, but makes the pickles when young; the full-sized fruits are best for sweet pickles and slicing. Dark green in color, firm and crisp; quality excellent. A great bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Japanese Climbing.—A real climber. The fruit is of extra quality and dark green. Prolific and a desirable table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Pickling.—Short, smooth and pointed; bright green; great yielder; one of the best for pickling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 75c.

West India Gherkin.—The only genuine Gherkin. Small, oval, covered with spines; light green. For pickling exclusively. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect.—A grand new variety. Everyone who saw the crop last year says they never saw anything to equal it. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of 10 to 12 in. They hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without a yellow streak on them. Quality fine, as seeds are very soft when fit for table use. Very tender; brittle and of exceptional flavor. Early as earliest strain of White Spine and outyields all others. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Cluster.—Fruit small and borne in pairs; light green, a great bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

White Spine, Henderson's Perfected.—A fine dark green selection of Arlington White Spine. Pkg., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

One-fourth ounce produces about 500 plants; 2 ounces make enough to set out an acre. Matures heads in 90 days from planting.

Culture.—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. Varying with different climatic conditions. The seed are sown at all seasons. They must be put out just as early as danger of freezing has passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over them when beginning to form.

Henderson's Early Snowball.—This is undoubtedly the finest variety ever introduced; it is the earliest and produces beautiful snow-white heads of the most delicious flavor. The seed we offer is pure and genuine. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.75; ¼ lb., \$5.25; lb., \$20.00.

Our seeds make better gardens.

Early Favorite.—A new variety and we think the best early, large-growing kind; forms a large head, which is solid, crisp and tender, and will form heads under unfavorable conditions more surely than any other. Pkt., 25c; ¼ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.50; ¼ lb., \$4.50.

All tested for purity and vitality.

CELERY

One ounce sows about 100 feet and produces about 8,000 good plants; 8 ounces to set one acre. Matures from 120 to 150 days.

Culture.—Celery requires a moist and fertile soil. If your soil is not fertile, you must make it so by heavy applications of well-rotted manure or commercial fertilizer. In Florida, sow seed for general crop from August 15 to November 15. Seed must not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and bed must be well shaded. When plants are from 4 to 6 inches high, cut tops off two or three times to make stocky plants. Transplant when 6 inches high into trenches and as the plants grow, keep drawing the earth up around them, to blanch the stalks for market.

Golden Self-blanching.—Of compact growth, with large, solid heart and thick-ribbed stalks, which blanch easily. Crisp and solid. Free from stringiness and of most delicious flavor. Both stalks and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$1.25; lb., \$15.00.

Boston Market.—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp, and of excellent flavor; its compact, dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing up than taller sorts. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; lb., \$2.50.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 pounds will plant 1 acre of land in rows 3 feet apart.

Culture.—Seed may be sown any time during the year. When plants are well started, thin out to 10 inches apart in the row, or they may be transplanted to fresh rows. When plants have reached a good size, gather the leaves closely together and tie loosely in an upright bunch. This bleaches the inner leaves in about ten days and adds to the crispness as a salad, as it renders the flavor mild and delicate.

Batavian, or Escarole.—Forms large heads of broad, thick leaves, which can be blanched for a salad or it will make excellent cooked greens. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled.—One of the hardest and best for general use. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp and tender and fine-flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

White Curled.—This beautiful variety does not need blanching to prepare it for use. The midribs being naturally of a pale golden yellow, and the finely curled leaves almost white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

EGGPLANT

One ounce for 1,000 plants, requires about 4 ounces to plant an acre. Matures in about 120 days from sowing.

Culture.—Eggplant seed germinates slowly and should be started in a strong heat. The soil should be one part leaf-mold and one part sandy loam. It is important to secure a rapid and continuous growth. Set 30 inches apart, pinch off the larger leaves when transplanting.

Florida High Bush.—Rich purple; oblong in shape; exceedingly productive; will stand more heat than any other variety. Bushes stand high up, holding the fruit well off the ground, thereby preserving the fruit better than other sorts during rainy weather, also diminishing the number of blighted fruit to a great extent. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; lb., \$4.00.

Black Beauty.—The best of all. Fruits large, handsome shape, and of a rich glossy black. It is as early as any, very productive and thornless. Our stock is true and is as good as can be grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.50.

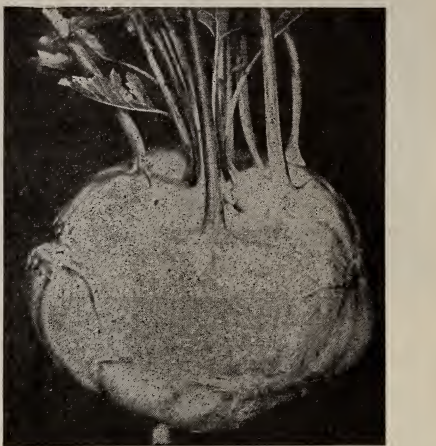
Improved Large Purple Thornless.—For years this variety has been the standard for southern market gardeners and shippers. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. In a properly cultivated



Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Wouldn't you like to go into your garden every day and gather an armful of blossoms? You can if you will plant our thoroughbred flower seed and bulbs this Fall.

crop, streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large-fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which are so disastrous to this crop in so many sections. A trial will make you appreciative of the superiority of this variety over others, for it has many points of excellence not possessed by the varieties of Eggplant commonly grown. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; lb., \$4.50.



Kohlrabi

GARLIC SETS

Used for seasoning. Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., \$1.00, postpaid.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Culture.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses, or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse manure, free from straw and litter, and mix an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three to 4 feet wide, 8 inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for a bed, but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, and about one inch deep, into which put pieces of the spawn 2 or 3 inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of 2 inches and cover with 3 or 4 inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

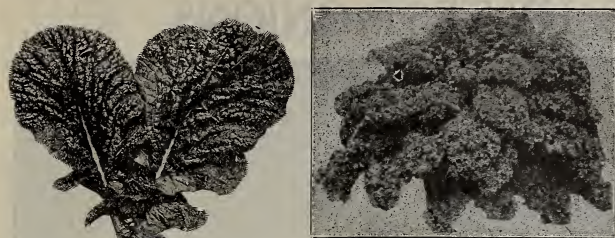
	Per brick	10 bricks	100 bricks
American pure culture spawn	\$0.20	\$1.80	\$16.00

KOHLRABI

One ounce to 100 yards of row.

A vegetable intermediate between the cabbage and turnip, which combines the flavor of both. It forms a turnip-shaped bulb above the ground, which is prepared for the table like turnips. If used when young and tender, makes a delicate and desirable vegetable. Also known as "Turnip-rooted Cabbage." Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches.

Early White Vienna.—The best variety. Bulbs about the size of an apple when ready for use. Pale whitish green color. They have a delicate cabbage flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

New Chinese Mustard

LETTUCE



Big Boston Lettuce

One ounce will sow 100 square feet, or 120 feet in drill. Three pounds to an acre. From 40 to 50 days from sowing to maturity.

Lettuce can be sown almost every month in the year in our section. If you have hotbeds or even coldframes, you can produce fine, big heads all through the winter months. In Florida it is grown as an open-ground crop through the winter months. The best way to grow Lettuce is to sow seed thickly in rich earth and when plants are well up, transplant in rows 2 feet apart, placing plants 6 inches apart in the row. Use rich ground or else fertilize heavily. If you want crisp, tender Lettuce, free from bitterness, the growth must be rapid. If Lettuce is grown in above manner and head varieties used, you will not fail to make good heads.

Big Boston.—This beautiful splendid Lettuce has steadily gained in popularity until now it is more extensively grown than all other varieties throughout the large trucking sections of the South. It may be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or in frames under canvas, and always makes large, fine, buttery, yellow heads with thoroughly blanched hearts; crisp, tender, white and sweet. We cannot recommend too highly our splendid strain of this most excellent variety. It gives the best of satisfaction under all possible conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

Prize Head Early.—Leaves green and red, very thin, crisp and tender; one of the very best for private use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.

California Cream Butter.—Good for open-ground planting at all seasons in the South. Heads large and solid, the inside blanching to a beautiful cream-yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.75.

Henderson's New York Cabbage.—A fine new sort, with heads 18 inches in diameter and weighing nearly four pounds; nearly as large as a summer cabbage; one of the best for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Royal Summer Cabbage.—A good-sized head Lettuce for summer use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Simpson Early Curled.—White-seeded. A leading early sort, good for forcing or open ground; a favorite with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

May King.—A handsome, light green, heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edges of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The plant is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Black-seeded Simpson.—A very popular sort among market gardeners. Forms a large, loose head, its nearly white, curly leaves thin, exceedingly tender and of good quality. Splendid for growing under glass and early planting outside. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Cos, Romaine or Celery Lettuce.—Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads, which if tied up, blanch pure white and make solid heads as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

Iceberg.—Of beautiful appearance and excellent quality; leaves green, slightly tinged with red at the edge; heads good size. Our strain of this is the very best. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., \$1.00.

Lettuce.—A very important crop with the truckers and gardeners and we exercise great care to give our planters the very best seed that can be grown.

We have been supplying the largest growers and planters for years and our high quality Lettuce Seed are well known in Florida and also other states.

KALE OR BORECOLE

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants. Four pounds to plant an acre. Matures in about 50 days.

Culture.—Sow from the middle of March to the beginning of April in prepared bed; transplant in April and treat in the same manner as for cabbage. Of all the cabbage tribe, this is the most tender and delicate, and should be much more extensively grown than it is. The varieties are all extremely hardy, and are best when touched by frost.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch.—Rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; leaves beautifully curled and bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Tall Green Curled Scotch.—Grows about 2 feet high; leaves dark green, curled and wrinkled; very hardy, and is improved by a light frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Siberian.—Leaves curled on edges; hardy, withstanding the most rigorous winters; blue or slate-colored leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

This is grown to quite a large extent in the southern states. The white or yellow-seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled is best for general use.

Brown, or Black.—Considered more pungent than White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

New Chinese.—Its leaves are about twice the size of White, and of a sweet, pungent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Southern Giant Curled.—This is grown extensively in the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

LEEK

Four pounds to plant an acre.

Culture of Leek is about the same as onions. Sow either in early fall or spring. Sow in beds or drills, and, when 6 inches high, transplant in rows, setting as deep as possible without covering center leaves.

Large London Flag.—The oldest and best known and most largely grown variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; lb., \$1.50.

WATER CRESS

Culture.—Sow Water Cress in the spring, along the edges of creeks or ponds. The seed can also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and the young plants transplanted to the edges of streams or ponds. It not only makes a desirable and attractive plant for creeks or ponds, but purifies the water. It is also developing into quite a profitable industry in some sections, for shipment and sale in our larger markets.

True Water Cress.—Grows along the banks of ponds and streams, and is easily introduced; leaves are quite large and thick; a fine salad, sold in immense quantities in the large markets in spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Cress or Pepper Grass.—This is much used with lettuce, to the flavor of which its warm, pungent taste makes a very agreeable addition. The seed should be sown in drills about 16 inches apart, on very rich ground, and the plants well cultivated. Repeated sowing is necessary to secure a succession. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

HAD THE BEST OAT CROP IN HIS SECTION.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sirs—I want to write you about my oat crop, which is the best in this section, and will say that your seeds have won a great reputation here.

R. H. WOODBURY.

HIGH
BRED

MARTIN'S HY-TEST ONIONS

FULLY
TESTED

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill, 5 or 6 pounds in drills for an acre. For sets from 50 to 60 pounds should be sown to the acre, according to the richness of the soil. Matures about 180 days from sowing.

Culture.—The Onion, unlike most vegetables, succeeds well when cultivated on the same ground for successive years. Sow thin in drills about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 foot apart; cover with fine soil and press down with the back of a spade or a light roller. When the young plants are strong enough, thin gradually so that they stand 3 or 4 inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds by frequent hoeing, taking care not to stir the soil too deeply, or to collect it about the growing bulbs.

Probably the most popular Onion for Florida is the White Bermuda. The Red Bermuda is also grown to considerable extent. Creole is also planted to some extent; this is sometimes spoken of as the Spanish Onion, at other times the Bermuda Onion is spoken of as the Spanish Onion.

Onions are what may be called a long season crop. Seed should be sown from late September to the middle of November, preferably during October. Onion sets may be planted as late as the first of February and still be expected to produce a fair crop of bulbs.

Onion growing is really a business for the specialist, and those who have not had experience should begin with a fraction of an acre and get the experience in that way.

The land should be thoroughly prepared and carefully worked over. It requires more care and attention in preparation than any other crop we have. The old maxim "prepare the soil twice as good as you think is necessary and then you will have it about half done" holds good for Onions.

A drill should be used for sowing the seed. Make the rows from 10 to 18 inches, according to the condition of the soil and the desires of the grower. The cultivation is done mainly by hand. Horse cultivation has frequently been attempted but usually proves unsatisfactory.

Only such lands should be used as can be thoroughly ditched and drained to protect it against rainy weather. On the other hand, it should be low and flat enough not to become dry, or if there is danger of it drying out, some form of irrigation should be employed. Onion roots do not penetrate deeply, but are what is known as shallow feeders, and if the soil dries to a depth of 6 inches it is likely to cause the crop to mature at that time regardless of the state of development of the bulb.

For Onions a special fertilizer should be used; this can be obtained already mixed, and anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds per acre should be used. A considerable amount of nitrate of soda should be kept in reserve for reinforcing the crop at any time that it needs more ammonia. This will be shown by a yellowing of the leaves. Such a condition might follow a rainy spell or might be due to a dry condition of the soil; in either case an application at the rate of 100 to 150 pounds per acre will be found profitable. This may be applied by sowing it broadcast over the field when the tops are dry.



White Bermuda Onions

During April and May the bulbs may be expected to mature. At this time the tops will ripen and fall over. If repeated rains occur at this time it may be necessary to knock the tops over to cause them to ripen. Care must be taken to protect the bulb from showers after they are pulled, otherwise a certain amount of discoloration will take place and the prime price cannot be obtained.

Bermuda Onions

(GENUINE TENERIFFE-GROWN)

These are the Onions which southern growers are shipping every spring in enormous quantities to northern markets. They are tender and of the finest Onion flavor. Our genuine Teneriffe-grown seeds are grown especially for us and imported direct and we know there is no better stock to be had. May be sown either in the fall or early spring. Both White and Red varieties.

White Bermuda.—This is the standard variety for market crops for shipping. While it is known as "White Bermuda," it is really a light straw-color or pale yellow. We make this explanation as many who grow it for the first time expect to find a pure white Onion. Less than six months required from the time of sowing the seed to the full maturity and shipment of the crop. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Red Bermuda.—Identical with White Bermuda, except that it is a pale red and is the variety where a red Onion is preferred. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Crystal Wax.—This is the Onion that is so highly prized because of its earliness. Our seed is genuine, imported from Teneriffe. There is none better in the world. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.25.

Prizetaker.—Large, and of particularly fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish Onions. Straw-color; the flesh pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very attractive Onion. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.25.

Red Creole Onion

This is the greatest of all red onions. It is the best keeper, best producer, both in yield and money. It is a distinct variety that has been cultivated in this section for more than fifty years. The skin is brownish red, flesh very solid and fine grained and rather strong flavored. Extremely productive and the best shipper and keeper of all sorts. It is, without doubt, the greatest onion for the Southern Grower, and is rapidly becoming more popular. Matures a little later than the Bermuda Sorts, but does not rot as easily.

It is the largest and best onion under cultivation. For home garden use it is unexcelled. They can be retained after harvesting a full year without rotting. Price Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

Onion Sets (Measured Bu.)

Ten to twelve bushels to the acre, according to size. Prices subject to market change.

Add 10 cents per quart if wanted by mail.

Culture.—Plant the sets 4 inches apart, in rows about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. Fall planting of Onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practiced.

White Silverskin.—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

Yellow Danvers.—The hardest of all the ordinary varieties of Onion Sets. While not the earliest, they are a good, all-round, very productive variety. Buy for closest market prices on larger quantities. Pt., 15c; qt., 25c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.00.

White Multiplier.—This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make so large Onions, but is a better keeper than the yellow. Qt., 15c; pk., \$1.00. Crop short.

White Bermuda Onion Sets.—Pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.25.

NOTE.—We ship Onion Sets, measured bushel, while most seed houses ship and quote 32 pounds for a bushel. 32 pounds will not measure a bushel and is only about three pecks. These facts should be thought of when ordering.

Prizetaker Onion.

ALL THE PRICES ON THIS PAGE, EXCEPT FOR ONION SETS, ARE BY MAIL, POSTPAID.

OKRA

One ounce will plant 100 hills. 20 pounds to plant an acre.
About 60 days from planting to maturity.

Cultivated for like green seed-pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like asparagus. Highly esteemed in the South for making gumbo soup. Can be cured like dried apples and then used for soup at any time.

Culture.—Sow seed thinly in dry, warm soil, in shallow drills, 2 feet apart. After plants are up, thin to 9 inches apart; hoe frequently, and draw a little earth to the stems as they grow. Gather when quite green and about 1½ inches long.

White Velvet.—Bears round, white, smooth pods, of extra large size, in great abundance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Perkins Mammoth Potted.—Wonderfully productive. Intense green pods, 8 or 9 inches long; do not get hard. Very superior for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Early Dwarf White.—White pods. Pods extra long, measuring a foot in length; thick and fleshy; early and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

Long Green.—Pods long, green, ribbed; heavy bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 60c.

MARTIN'S FAVORITE
OKRA

Sold out on Martin's Favorite Okra last season, long before the demand was supplied. It has given excellent results—far beyond our expectations—we have received numerous of testimonials. All the truckers and home gardeners also who have tried this variety are well pleased.

This is a new and distinct Dwarf Green Variety, unknown to catalogues and just offered to our trade in 1914. This combines the good points of all the Green varieties, and grown for the home, table or market is superior to any other. The originator predicts that this will, within a few years, supersede all other Green Okra, just as the White Velvet eliminated the old-time Dwarf and Tall White. This variety attains a height of three to three and a half feet, produces long slender green pods (10 to 12 inches), comparatively free from ridges, and the most prolific the originator has ever seen, easily produces 20 per cent more baskets of uniform size pods than any other.

We assure you that you will make no mistake in planting Martin's Favorite Okra, either for home or market.

We anticipate a big demand for this variety and the supply is limited, and our supply may be exhausted before all of our customers' orders are filled. However, we trust that every grower will be able to try the new variety. Price per lb., 90c; price per oz., 15c; in 5-lb. lots, 85c; lb., in 10-lb. lots, 75c; per lb. Sold out on this variety past-spring before all orders were filled. Will endeavor to have sufficient quantity to fill orders this spring and for next fall planting.

PIMENTO PEPPER

This pepper is of the "Pimento" type and has been brought up to a degree of perfection which we have not found in any other strain or variety that we have ever seen or grown. It is also fine for the home garden, both green and ripe. It is so smooth and uniform in shape that the skins can be easily slipped off after burning over a hot fire a few seconds or by boiling a few minutes in hot water. It can also be pared like an apple by using a sharp knife. The green peppers can be pared best in this way. The hull or meat is from two to three times as thick as that of the old "Bell" types, and yields about a half more edible product to the same measurement.

In quality it is very sweet and delicious and entirely free from pungency. In fact when ripe, it is a beautiful scarlet red. It is very productive, yielding heavy crops until cut off by frosts. In consequence of the many superior and valuable qualities of this pepper it is much sought and grown by canners for pimento pickles and pulp. Pkg., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

PEPPERS

One ounce to plant 100 yards of row. Is edible in 90 to 120 days.

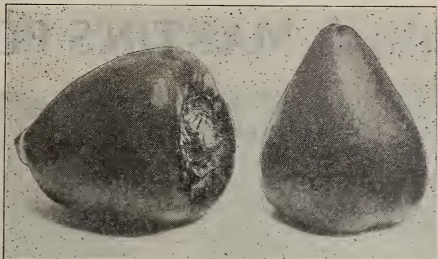
Peppers are very popular in all sections of the South. They are largely used in salads, etc. The thick-fleshed sorts are very fine sliced. Peppers should be sown early in boxes or hotbeds and transplanted into a loamy well-fertilized situation in rows about 2 feet apart, and 18 inches to 2 feet in the row. Cultivate often and thoroughly, continuing until frost, and you will be rewarded with a continuous crop as long as cultivation is kept up. The seed we offer is of the very best strains, carefully tested.

Ruby King.—An enormous variety, growing from 4½ to 6 inches long and about 3 inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper-hash, and also makes an excellent dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.50.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.,

Gentlemen: Please send me at once by express C. O. D. (12,000) twelve thousand Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Plants. 200 Improved Large Purple Eggplants and 200 Henderson's Early Snowball Cauliflower.

The 10,000 cabbage plants I got from you a month ago arrived in good condition. They were fine plants and have done extra well in the field. Hope this order will do as well.



Pimento Peppers

Mammoth Bell, or Bull Nose.—This is the most popular of all sweet varieties; is very mild in flavor and flesh very thick. It is a very fine variety for pickling. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Sweet Spanish Monstrous.—Largest of all sweet Peppers. Plants are of extra strong, vigorous growth, branching freely and very prolific. Fruits much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell, almost square in shape. Flesh very thick. Its flavor is very mild and free from fiery taste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

Ruby Giant.—(New)—Largest of all. Ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

Chinese Giant.—An enormous sort, sometimes measuring six inches in diameter. Very handsome, mild and superior quality for stuffing. Plants are vigorous and very prolific, and peppers are late maturing. We strongly recommend this, either for home use or market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Cayenne.—A long, slim pod, rather pointed, and when ripe, a bright red color. Extremely strong and pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Red Cherry.—Fruit small and cherry-shaped; largely used for pickles, as they are very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Neapolitan.—Particularly valuable for our southern shippers and market gardeners from the fact that it is ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large mild red pepper. The plants are very strong, very stocky, and the peppers are borne erect, the plants completely laden with large, handsome fruits, bearing continuously until frost. The skin and flesh are bright red, thick meat, sweet and mild as an apple. Carries well and keeps in prime condition a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.75.

PARSLEY

One ounce for 150 feet of drill. Seven pounds to plant an acre. About 65 days from sowing to cutting.

Culture.—Sow thickly in rows a foot apart and half an inch deep. For winter use, protect in a frame or light cellar, or in pots or boxes in the house.

Fine Double Curled.—A standard variety; plants bear an abundance of finely curled leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1 lb., 85c.



PARSNIPS

About 9 pounds to plant an acre.

The value of Parsnips is not well enough known in the South. They are not only very valuable as culinary vegetables, but they make the very best cattle feed, exceeding even the carrot in value for this purpose. They require a deeply prepared loam for their fullest development. The seed is very slow to germinate, and should be sown early in the spring in rows 18 inches apart for hand cultivation, or 30 inches apart for horse cultivation. Thin out to 6 inches in the row. Cultivate often.

Sugar, or Hollow Crown.—The very best sort in existence. A large yield of the finest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Salerno, Fla., Jan. 23rd, 1917.

Yours truly,

H I G H
QUALITY

MARTIN'S POTATOES (For Seed)

SELECTED
STOCK

In drills 3 feet apart, 12 to 14 bushels to the acre; one peck will plant about 125 hills.

IRISH POTATO GROW-
ING IN FLORIDA

Of all the crops of the truck farmer, the potato is the one which is always salable at more or less remunerative prices; its general use among all classes and nationalities of population makes it perhaps the most universally planted vegetable known.

In cutting potatoes to single eyes, the cutter should commence at the stem end, where the eyes are fewer in number, and slice the pieces to single eyes each, in such a way as to distribute the greatest amount of the tuber substance possible with each piece. A good rule is, cut all medium to large potatoes to single eyes whether sprouted or not. Small potatoes may not all mature enough to grow strong sprouts, but if a small potato is matured enough to put forth strong sprouts, cut it also to single eyes for very little substance will supply their support. But if the potato has not sprouted it may be planted whole without much danger of its putting forth more than one stalk.

A potato delights in a comparatively cool atmosphere and moist soil and therefore thrives best in cool months of the early spring and fall. Mulching with leaves to retain moisture often produces a good crop even if the season is very dry, as the leafy matter serves to conserve the moisture in the soil. The soil best adapted to this crop is a rich sandy loam or a moderately light clay loam overlaid by a sub-soil of a character to retain moisture. It should be plowed deeply and thoroughly pulverized. Plow and harrow until it is put in a thoroughly good condition, and well rotted stable manure may be applied broadcast should there be a lack of humus in the soil, but in the event the stable manure is applied, it should be done for spring crops early in the season or very late in the fall months. If too much green manure is applied it is apt to produce scab. The land should be broken a month or six weeks before time for planting. It should be broken with a two-horse turn plow and sub-soiled if possible. Then the furrows put in complete commercial fertilizer at the rate of 800 to 2,000 pounds per acre, depending on the character of the soil. Mix this with the soil and sub-soil by running two furrows with a long narrow bull tongue plow so as to thoroughly mix the fertilizer with the soil, then let stand for ten to twelve days before planting. Cut the tubers as previously stated and plant when ready, covering about four inches deep.

Varieties

The best varieties for planting in the South, and especially in Florida, are the early and extra-early varieties, such as the Bliss Red Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Improved Rose Number 4. These are the extra-early and the best for growing in Florida for the first crop. Second earliest can in some sections be grown with profit, but not generally throughout the state for commercial purposes.

The time for planting potatoes in Florida depends upon the section of the state. In the far southern portions they can be planted as early as December, growing later up to March as we go farther north, indicating the change necessary to conform to the seasons and location, the difference being about ten to twelve days for each 100 miles.

The cultivation of potatoes is very similar to that of corn. Plow deep at first and shallower with each working until ready to lay by. In this way the roots that feed the plants will not be troubled and the process of making the tuber will not be interfered with. When the vines turn yellow the tubers are ready to dig, which can best be done with an ordinary pronged potato hoe and the man. In some of the light sandy soils potato diggers are successfully used and can be successfully used in most Florida soils. The digger should not be permitted to pile them roughly into piles or throw them roughly into the baskets. The more carefully a vegetable is handled the better it will bring the grower. Whatever may be its size, no cut or bruised potatoes should be put in the first quality, but may be in the culls. The barrels or baskets should be well shaken down and so full that the heads have to be pressed down. It is better that they should be double-headed and well covered. The potatoes should be classed as first and second quality; and the culls, the small tubers, should be kept for feed purposes or seed, as suggested elsewhere. Cloudy weather is best for digging the crop, as potatoes should not be exposed to the hot sun, and if picked while warmed by the sun, they are apt to rot before reaching the market. If dug during the sunshine, they should be gathered as they are

Prices are daily advancing. This country has never before faced such a serious problem as the food shortage of today. Under these conditions we advise all of our customers and friends to plant every available spot this spring, as this is the only solution of this problem.

The best is always cheapest. Reliable seeds cannot be offered at half price.



dug and carefully emptied into baskets or barrels and promptly hauled from the field or shaded from the rays of the sun. The potato is subject to various insects and diseases, but in this country a Florida potato grower has a great deal less to combat in this respect than those further north and west.

Culture.—The Potato like all robust-growing vegetables, can be grown with varying success on soils of all kinds and in all conditions of fertility, but the soil best suited to it is a sandy loam. In all heavy soils it is more subject to disease, and the flavor also is much inferior. Manure is applied either in rows or hills, or broadcast over the ground and plowed in—the latter, in most cases, being preferable. If the soil is good, but little manure is required. In highly enriched soil the plants are more liable to disease than when grown in soil that is naturally good. The best fertilizers are those of a dry or absorbent nature, as plaster, lime, superphosphate of lime and bone dust. For wet soils, these are particularly beneficial, as they not only promote growth, but prevent disease. We have our seed stock grown especially for us. There is no better seed to be obtained. You will find listed below the varieties we carry in stock. Prices will be quoted on application.

Irish Cobbler.—A new variety which becomes popular wherever tried on account of its earliness, handsome appearance and excellent quality. Tubers are round and smooth skin, creamy white and often netted; flesh white. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety.

Rose No. 4.—A favorite with Florida truckers; has given universal satisfaction for several seasons.

Early Rose.—One of the older varieties, and still largely planted, many growers claiming that it has never been superseded in quality and productiveness. Potatoes are oblong, light pink color at the bud ends, cook mealy and are of the finest flavor.

Bliss' Triumph.—One of the earliest and largely planted by truckers and gardeners for early crop, being mostly shipped to northern markets. Vines are of medium growth; yields very well. Potatoes round, with deeply indented eyes and skin of a pinkish color.

PRICES ON POTATOES.

Rose No. 4.....	Price on application
Early Rose.....	Price on application
Bliss.....	Price on application

Seed Potatoes for Fall Planting

Spaulding's No. 4 Rose Early Red Bliss Triumph. Write for prices.

For fall planting the small native grown potatoes are planted whole and not cut as the northern potatoes are for spring.

We sell a great quantity of seed potatoes each season and our seeds are noted for the high quality and being the best selected stock. If wanted in quantities of 5 bags or more, it will pay you to write us for special prices.

Potatoes weigh 60 lbs. per bushel. Add postage if small quantity wanted by mail.

MARTIN'S ENGLISH OR GARDEN PEAS

Culture.—Two or three bushels are required to the acre. The smooth varieties are the hardiest and should be planted first. The seed is usually sown thickly in double rows, and these double rows, constituting one row, should be about 3 ½ to 4 feet apart. Cover seed 2 or 3 inches, and, if too thick, thin to about 1 ½ to 2 inches. Cultivate often, especially in dry weather. A thick stand is desirable. It is not necessary to provide supports for the dwarf sorts. Peas grow fairly well on poor soils, but a little fertilizer will greatly increase the yield. Well-rotted stable manure in the drill is splendid, but fresh manure should be avoided unless it is broadcasted.

First and Best.—A splendid strain of first-early Peas. While it may not be, in certain respects, the equal of some of the newer specialties, yet, for general purpose planting, where a tested variety is wanted, this is one that will give full satisfaction. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Bills' American Wonder.—The first variety of dwarf, compact growth and early maturity having a wrinkled seed and rich, sweet flavor. While a number of improved varieties have been introduced since, this still remains a leading favorite for home and market. The vines grow only 8 to 10 inches high, and pods mature in quick succession to the Extra-Early. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Bills' Everbearing.—This is a new second-early variety, about ten days later than the American Wonder, bearing large, well-filled pods, containing about seven or eight Peas each. The vine is of dwarf habit, growing from 15 to 20 inches in height. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Claudit.—Resembles the Alaska, except that the pod is broader and a trifle longer. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$7.75.

Alderman.—This is a very large-podded Pea, very robust and vigorous, producing pods of the largest size. The pods are even larger and longer than the average large-podded sorts, and are well filled with large Peas of most excellent flavor. In habit, the vines are strong and branching, bearing rich, deep green, straight, handsome pods, pointed at the end. This variety belongs to the tall-growing main-crop class of Peas. The vines are from 3 ½ to 4 feet in height. A point of superiority which must not be overlooked is the unusual flavor and quality of the Peas. As is true of most wrinkled varieties they are delicious, but the Alderman is of a quality surpassing many of the others. Be sure to include Alderman Peas in your order. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Tall Telephone.—Pods are very large, filled with immense Peas of a first-class quality; one of the finest yet introduced. Height, 4 ½ feet. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

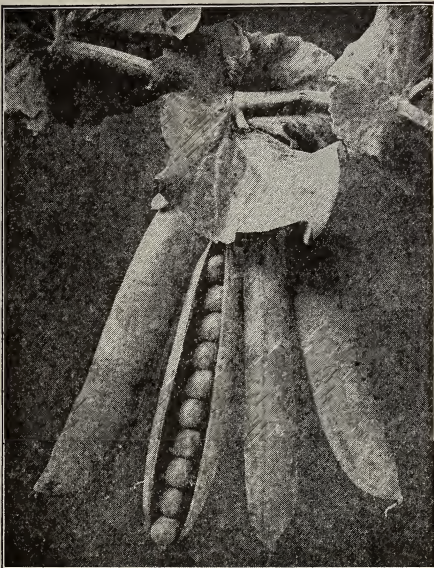
Dwarf Telephone. (Carter's Daisy).—Excellent new variety; large, well-filled pods; Peas of fine flavor. Height, 1 ½ feet. Pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.50.

Champion of England.—Universally admitted to be one of the best late Peas grown. Of delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Desirable for home use, and especially recommended for market gardeners, and for extensive planting for the home market. Height, 5 feet. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.00.

Gradus, or Prosperity.—The most popular, large-podded, wrinkled sort. It matures just after the extra-early varieties, and produces a good crop of pods 4 inches long, providing it is planted on light, warm, rich soil, but very disappointing under adverse conditions. The quality is excellent. Height 3 feet. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.50.

Dwarf Champion, Rice's Improved.—Very productive; peas large; fine flavor. Height 2 feet. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

Philadelphia, Extra-Early.—This is one of the best first-early sorts. Very productive, and free from runners. It grows from 2 to 3 feet high, and will mature for table about forty-five



Alderman Peas

days from germination, frequently in less time. A good Pea for market gardeners. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.00.

Thomas Laxton.—A heavy cropper, bearing uniform, long, straight, square-ended, dark green pods, containing seven to eight large, rich-flavored Peas; a deep green color adding to their attractiveness when served. Almost as early as the extra-early smooth Peas. 3 feet high. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.25; bu., \$8.50.

Alaska.—Our strain of this variety is the very best. This Pea is increasing in popularity every year. It is especially valuable, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green of its pods and Peas, which it retains longer than any other varieties, making it particularly valuable for shipping purposes. It is also especially desirable for canners. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$2.00; bu., \$7.50.

FERTILIZERS

Our "Special" brand of vegetable and truckers' fertilizer will furnish you with the best combination of plant-food for the various crops for which we recommend them. Write us stating what you crop is and we will quote prices.

MARTIN'S SEEDS

HAVE MADE GOOD WITH THOSE WHO
DEMAND GOOD SEEDS—THEY WILL
SATISFY YOU

REMEMBER your garden in Florida works all the year. Every month you can plant some seed that will keep fresh vegetables for your table every day in the year.

Are you preparing to do your part to help keep down the High Cost of Living?

Prepare Now to beat these high prices, and the only way to do this is to plant a garden and increase your forage crops.



Gradus Peas.

RADISHES

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 8 to 10 pounds to plant an acre. Matures for table in 20 to 30 days.

Culture.—Sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked. Radishes require rich, mellow soil. The early, small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession. In Florida along the Gulf Coast, they can be sown all through the winter.

Prices are by mail, postpaid.

Early Long Scarlet Short-Top.—One of the best Radishes on the list; very early, attaining a large size; of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition longer without getting pithy than any other sort. Our strain of this sort is very fine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White-Tipped.—One of the handsomest turnip sorts on the market. An early planting sort; very hardy; quick growing. The radish is turnip-shaped, bright scarlet with white tip; one of the most salable sorts. Flesh firm and crisp; small tops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

French Breakfast.—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Icicle.—Produces beautiful, long, white roots, extremely early, hence decidedly popular for forcing and a splendid sort for light, deep soil for out-of-doors. In twenty-five days after sowing this radish is ready for pulling. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., 75c.

Long Black Spanish.—One of the largest, latest, as well as the hardest of Radishes. Roots of medium size, oblong, black, and flesh is of firm texture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Rose China Winter.—Bright rose-colored skin; flesh white and the quality excellent; one of the best for fall and winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Round Black Spanish.—Roots round, sometimes top-shaped, three or four inches in diameter; skin black; flesh white. Fine for winter use, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Red, or Scarlet Turnip.—Dark crimson color, with white flesh. Splendid for general early use, as it does not get pithy as soon as most of the early sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Cincinnati Market.—It is very early, splendid for forcing or open ground. The tops are very small, and they may stand close in the row. They grow straight and smooth, from 6 to 7 inches long. The flesh is very tender, crisp and delicious. This is a handsome variety, bright red in color, and remains in good condition for several days. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

White Chinese or New Celestial.—Ready for use when three inches long and continues until nearly six inches long, making it almost an all-season Radish. Flesh firm, solid and pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Early Long Scarlet Short-Top Radish



White Icicle Radish

SPINACH

Two ounces will sow 100 feet of drill; 25 pounds one acre. Matures for table use in about 40 days.

One of the most desirable winter and spring greens, and is better liked and usually sells at much higher prices than kale or turnip salad.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in October. Requires but little cultivation. Best developed and most tender and succulent when grown in rich soil.

Bloomsdale Savoy-leaved.—A heavy cropper, of fine quality and very hardy; succulent leaves curled and crinkled like a Savoy cabbage; hardest and most productive sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

New Zealand.—Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. Plant three or four seeds in a hill 2 feet apart each way. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SQUASH

One ounce of early varieties will plant 50 hills; one ounce of marrow sorts, 25 hills. Early varieties mature for table use in about 40 days.

Culture.—The plants are very tender and sensitive to cold, and planting must be delayed until settled warm weather. The general principles of culture are the same as those given for cucumbers and melons, but the plants are less particular as to soil. The summer varieties should be planted 4 feet apart each way, and the winter sorts, 8 feet. Three plants are sufficient to a hill. Care should be taken not to break the stems from the Squashes intended for winter use, as the slightest injury will increase the liability to decay.

Prices in quantity on application.

Early White Bush.—The well-known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. Earliest; very productive; light cream color. Popular for northern shipments for both fall and spring crops. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Mammoth White Bush.—This is an improved form of the Early White Bush, or Patty Pan. Is early, in growth, and very prolific. Has beautiful, clear white skin and is from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. Tender and of good flavor. Fine quality and size for home gardens and nearby markets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Yellow Summer Crookneck.—A favorite in both home and market gardens. Fruits rather small, of bright orange color. Rich and buttery. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Hubbard.—Excellent winter variety; well known. Noted for the uniform good quality of its fine-grained and nutty-flavored flesh, and its good keeping qualities. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Boston Marrow.—Fall and winter variety; large oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Wood's Prolific.—A fine Squash of the Marrow type; round and thick; deep orange, with a small seed cavity. Quality excellent; productive and keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

DO IT NOW. Putting off ordering seed early ruins thousands of gardens every year. Order now and you will have them sure.

HIGH
BRED

MARTIN'S TOMATOES

FULLY
TESTED

One ounce will produce 1,500 plants.
For table use, 90 to 120 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Tomatoes do best on light, warm, not over-rich soil, and success depends upon securing a rapid, vigorous and unchecked growth during the early part of the season. Sow in hotbeds from six to eight weeks before they can be set out of doors, which is when danger from frost is past. Transplant carefully and cultivate well as long as the vines will permit.

John Baer Tomato.—The earliest Tomato on earth. Our seed came from a source that we know to be reliable and were grown especially for us. This Tomato has a bright red color and produces large, beautiful solid shipping tomatoes, earlier than any other tomato that can be planted. It will produce the most perfect tomato ever grown, will produce an enormous crop, ripens evenly, has a mild delicious sweet flavor, and is almost seedless, solid and meaty; fruit weighs 6½ ounces. Being such a tremendous yielder, a bushel of "John Baer" Tomatoes can be gathered in one-third the time of any other tomato.

Livingston's Beauty.—The best all-round Tomato; exceedingly early, large, smooth and remarkably prolific. It is grown more largely by truckers and market gardeners than any other sort. The variety is of glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple; skin tough; good keeper and shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.00.

New Stone.—Resembles the well-known Stone in color, shape, and time of ripening; the habit of growth like the Dwarf Champion. Ripens evenly, very solid, and of excellent quality. The fruit is large, of dark brick-color, solid, fleshy and is not subject to rot like some varieties; nor does it ever have a green core. We can especially recommend it for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.00.

Earlana.—Has easily gained the reputation of being the best first-early Tomato. The plants are quite hardy, with rather slender branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen extremely early in the season. The tomatoes are bright red and grow close together in clusters; all of medium size, averaging 2¼ inches in diameter. They are smooth and solid, quite thick through and free from rough ribs or cracks. The flesh is a deep red, with solid center and small cells; slightly acid flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Dwarf Champion (Purplish Pink).—Sometimes called the Tree Tomato. Especially desirable for small gardens, as they may be grown as close as three feet. The vines are stiff and upright, holding the fruits well off the ground. Smooth and attractive, firm, solid, with thick flesh and meaty center. Bears in clusters of 3 to 5 good-sized fruits and continues in bearing till frost. Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

New Red Rock.—This is one of the finest large red Tomatoes ever introduced. It ranks among the later varieties, requiring about 110 days from seed-sowing to ripe fruit. It is very solid and free from any excess of water; smooth, and of a very fine red; superior



John Baer Tomato

These seeds sold in 1915 for \$25.00 per pound; in 1914 they sold for \$50.00 per pound. Our price this season as follows:

Pkg., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c; 1 oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

All prices of Tomatoes are by mail, postpaid.

Acme.—A most desirable variety, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, on account of its keeping and carrying qualities. It keeps remarkably well and it is an excellent shipping sort. It is early, smooth and solid; of a purplish color; ripens all over and through at the same time, and is a continuous bearer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Livingston's Globe Tomato.—This is another of the Livingston introductions which is proving very popular. In shape it is notably distinct from all others. Of large size, maintained throughout the season, always smooth, firm-fleshed, and has very few seeds, especially in the early fruits. Ripens evenly through and through. Fine, glossy rose in color, tinged with purple. Very attractive. Bears fruit in clusters of from three to seven fruits. Especially adapted for slicing, as the flavor is very delicate and agreeable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

In texture and flavor. It is an extraordinarily heavy producer and excellent shipper. Twenty-five tons of fruit have been grown to the acre. It is specially recommended to truckers and growers for canning factories, as it is very showy and productive. It has a very strong, vigorous vine, protecting the fruits from sun-scald. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$3.00.

Early Detroit.—This excellent variety has been tried out by many growers of Tomatoes for shipment. It has been found that in earliness, uniformity, freedom from blight of vine and cracking and blistering of fruit, Early Detroit meets the most exacting requirements. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruits very smooth, uniform in size, nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of excellent quality. We consider Early Detroit one of the best large purplish pink Tomatoes yet introduced. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The vines are vigorous, producing a very large stalk and an unusually thick stem, which is accounted for in the great size and weight of the fruit. It is one of the best-flavored sorts grown, almost solid, and contains scarcely any seed. The fruit, when ripe, is cardinal red, and, on account of its compact structure, will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Duke of York.—Round, rich scarlet, large size; flesh firm and of fine flavor; blight proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 to 10 and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper, and stays in bearing a long time. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

June Pink.—New. Very early; of medium size, round, smooth, and very solid. Bright pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

You Cannot
Afford

under present conditions to buy seeds from sources where you are not sure what sort of seeds you are getting. You must plant the best seeds.

PLANT MARTIN'S
HY-TEST SEEDS

New Stone Tomato.

Dwarf Champion Tomato

We have recently added to our force a Poultry Specialist, who will give close attention to inquiries from our customers regarding any questions pertaining to poultry, pigeons or any kind of birds. We have added this department on account of the big increase in our poultry supply and feed business, and we desire our customers to get the benefit of any information we can give them, and desire to advise that it will be a pleasure to hear from you with any questions at any time. It may be we can help you out on some of your problems.

MARTIN'S TURNIPS

Turnips can be planted in Florida almost the year round. Quantity prices on Turnips, 5-lb. lots, 45c per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 40c per lb.

From 3 to 4 pounds to an acre. Matures for table use in from 55 to 85 days, according to variety.

Culture.—Plant for succession from September to April in drills 14 inches apart and thin out plants to 6 inches. Turnips thrive best in a highly enriched, sandy, gravelly or light loamy soil. Spring sowings should be put in early so that they will attain a good size before hot weather; otherwise they will become tough and bitter.

All the prices are by mail, postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-leaved).—An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall plantings. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat with very small fine tap-root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Red, or Purple-Top Strap-leaved.—The most widely cultivated and best-known variety. Used largely for sowing broadcast among corn and potatoes. It is round and flat, white on the bottom and a reddish purple above ground, and a very quick grower. It is esteemed as a fine table variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Seven-Top.—The most popular variety for winter and early spring "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early White Egg.—In our Extra-Early White Egg you will have a Turnip of the sweetest flavor ready for use in six weeks from the time of sowing with good seasons. In quality it is the finest of all. While the size is small, compared with some others, its earliness and quality more than make up for any lack of size. Skin and flesh are pure white; bulbs almost egg-shaped, solid, fine-grained and a good keeper. Very attractive when punched for market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Red-Top White Globe.—This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape, with pure white flesh and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Extra-Early Purple Top.—The earliest Turnip in cultivation and a splendid variety; bulb white, flat, of medium size, with a bright purple top; one of the sweetest and finest flavored of summer sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Amber Globe.—The flesh is beautifully yellow, very fine-grained and very sweet. It will grow to very large size in the South; is one of the very best keepers for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

White Globe.—Color pure white; shape round; size large; solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple-Top Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

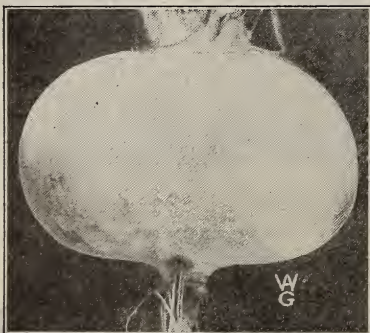


Red or Purple-Top Strap-leaved Turnip.

Long White Cowhorn.—Roots are long and carrot-shaped. One-third to one-half of the root is formed above ground. A deep rooter, resisting drought. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of good table quality. Hardy. By many it is sown in combination with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter pasture. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

Yellow Globe.—A splendid sort for general crop; grows large; a good keeper, with bright, yellow flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

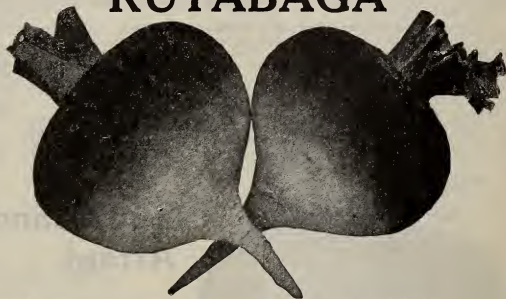
Improved Golden Ball.—One of the sweetest and most desirable yellow-fleshed varieties; of medium size; a perfect globe shape, with firm, hard, yet rich and sweet flesh; it has no equal as a table variety; keeps well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

IT is wise to get your order in early! It is easy to neglect ordering until planting time comes all at once. Then out of necessity you fly to the grocery as a last resort—pay fancy high prices for skimpy package seeds that may be several seasons old. The result is a poor stand, puny plants, slow growth, and inferior yields. Don't make this mistake this year. Save money and wasted effort by preparing right now.

RUTABAGA



Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga.

The flesh of the Rutabaga is firmer and richer, generally speaking, than that of the turnip, of which family of plants it is an important member. They are usually more highly priced for winter markets, whereas the turnip comes into value for the spring and early fall markets. Perhaps the most general use of the Rutabaga, however, is for the feeding of stock. In many sections it forms a valuable adjunct to the ordinary stock food, and its nutritive value has been frequently demonstrated. Because of the fact that the yield is usually very heavy, a stock food is provided that is at once cheap, rich, succulent and nutritious.

Culture.—They like a rich, well-prepared soil, and should be sown in drills 30 inches apart, and thoroughly cultivated. When bulbs begin to form, throw dirt to the bulbs, keeping them well covered. This prevents the objectionable neck, so often seen on Rutabagas. They should be given room to allow development and to this end should be thinned out to about 8 inches in the row.

Improved American Purple-Top Rutabaga.—This strain is of American origin, bred to a smaller top and short neck. The bulbs are of great size, yellow-fleshed and purple crown, one of the most desirable varieties now cultivated. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; lb., 90c. In 5-lb. lots, 85c per lb.; in 10-lb. lots, 80c per lb.

FLOWER SEEDS

Regardless of what your occupation may be, or how meager your experience, there are flowers that any one may grow successfully from seed. You should devote some time and space to their culture.

All Flower Seeds put up in 5c and 10c packets and sent postpaid. Special prices in bulk.

ALYSSUM, SWEET

This is a very hardy annual, blooming early in the spring, covering itself with innumerable clusters of small, pure white flowers. Their fragrance is peculiar and very delicate. Grows about 1 foot high.

ASTERS

Beautiful and popular annuals, desirable for beds, being in bloom in most other flowers are nearly over. Very useful for cut flowers.

Mixed.—Dwarf and Tall.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, varied with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

CANDYTUFT

Popular variety, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, fairly covered with masses of white and various colors. Height, 1 foot.

Mixed Colors.—A splendid mixture.

CYPRRESS VINE

A tender climbing annual, with soft, fern-like foliage and small star-like flowers. Choice mixed colors.

FOUR O'CLOCK

A hardy annual of easy culture, growing about 2 feet high. The plant is free-flowering, bearing blossoms in a great variety of colors and stripes.

HYACINTH, or JACK BEAN

A tall, twining plant, often 20 to 25 feet high. Bears purple flowers in long, erect racemes.

MIGNONETTE

In February or March, sow in pots or boxes and thin out to make strong plants. Late in March, sow at intervals, outside for a succession; late in the summer sow in pots for winter-blooming. Average height, 1 foot.

Superb Mixture.—Made up of the newest and best sorts. It includes all shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes.

LOONFLOWER (EVENING GLORY)

Grows 30 to 40 feet, covered every evening and cloudy day with large white flowers, 4 to 6 inches across. Cut the hard shell, soak for 24 hours, and plant an inch deep

in moist soil in a box indoors, transplanting outside when frost is past, in a sunny position. If kept moist, the seed will start in about two weeks.

MORNING GLORY

Imperial Japanese.—One of the grandest climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across, in a limitless variety of colors and markings.

NASTURTIUMS

In the past few years wonderful improvements have been made in these favorites. Types and colors have been added until in our mixtures we have a magnificent array of gorgeous colors. Nasturtiums do best in a loamy, well-watered situation.

Tall and Dwarf Varieties.— $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PANSY

Pansies thrive best in a moist, shady location and in rich loamy soil. Seed should be sown in the autumn for early spring blossoms, or can be sown early in the year for good flowers later in the spring. The plants must be transplanted twice in order to get the largest flowers; once from the seed box to a chosen bed, and again to the open garden. This is important for large size pansies; use manure liberally. The blossoms are usually larger in the spring and again in the fall, and while they bloom freely all summer the blossoms are small during the hot months.

Our Mixed Flowers of all shades and markings. A splendid mixture.

PETUNIA

The richness of color, duration of bloom and ease of culture will always make Petunias popular, especially for massing in beds.

Double.—A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double fringed flowers in bright colors, beautifully marked. Mixed colors.

Single.—A choice mixture; all colors.

PHLOX

Fine Mixed.—These favorites are dazzling in the effect they give in massing. A wide range of colors.

PINKS

Finest Mixed.—These charming, old-fashioned flowers are not only great favorites in our gardens, but they possess many distinctive points of merit, including beauty and free-flowering qualities—which make them not only easy to grow, but equally desirable for the effect produced. Our mixture is the finest procurable and will add greatly to the beauty of the flower-border.

POPPY

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms throughout the summer. For beds and borders nothing is better. Sow the seeds by covering the soil and press the soil firmly. Sow in the fall and at intervals during the spring for a long succession of bloom. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long-blooming season.

Poppy Mixture.—A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual Poppies, covering every color from deep scarlet to pure white. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings make a most effective display.

PORTULACA

Succeeds in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Sow when weather becomes settled and warm. Height, 6 inches.

Single.—Large-flowering, mixed colors.

Double.—Extra-double, all colors mixed.

SUNFLOWER

The tall kinds make excellent centers of beds and backgrounds for other plants, also for growing in fence corners, etc. The dwarf are fine for cut flowers and general decorations.

Double.—Double yellow varieties 3 to 5 feet high. Exceedingly beautiful.

SALVIA

Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produce better plants than from cuttings. Height, 3 feet.

SWEET PEAS

Culture.—Some time before planting dig out a trench a foot deep, but in several inches of well-rotted manure and cover with six inches of earth. Early in February open the row three to four inches deep, drop the seeds (about four seeds) every three inches, cover about two inches, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. The white-seeded kinds are tender than the black-seeded, and should not be planted too early. They may also be planted in October, November and December, planting four to six inches deep; give slight protection and they will become well rooted and grow off at the first opening of spring and produce an abundance of bloom earlier and for a longer season than spring plantings.

Don't gather the blooms grudgingly—the more you cut them the better and longer they bloom.

Eckford's Mixed.—An unsurpassed mixture, combining every shade and type. It is made up of named sorts only, all choice large-flowering sorts, the colors being distributed as evenly as possible throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers and beautiful forms, this mixture is unexcelled. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

THUNBERGIA

A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye.

VERBENA

Annual for beds, borders, massing, window-gardens, covering mounds, etc. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Soak a few hours and sow in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high.

Zinnia (Youth an Old Age).—Few flowers are so easily grown from seed, or bloom so abundantly and continuously, as this hardy annual. Sow the seed in the open ground early in spring. From July until the first hard frost, Zinnias are incomparably bright; the plants grow from 3 to 5 feet in height and are covered with large, double flowers. Fine for beds and borders; in fact, in any location.

FLOWER SEEDS

We carry the following Flower seed in bulk which are selected for being the highest quality and we know will give just the results desired:

	oz.	1 lb.	lb. 5 lbs.
Sweet Peas—Eckfords			
Mixed. Mixed Colors	10c	35c	\$1.25 \$5.50
Black			
Knight, Deep Maroon	15c	50c	1.50 6.00
Sweet Peas—Blanche			
Burple, Purple	15c	50c	1.50 6.00
Sweet Peas—Lord Nelson, Deep Navy Blue	15c	50c	1.50 6.00
Sweet Peas—Pink of Spain, Buff Pink Salvia, or Scarlet Sage	15c	50c	1.50 6.00
Verbenas—Mammoth	50c	1.50	5.50 20.00
Finest Mixed			
Zinnias—Giant Double, Finest Mixed, all colors	1.00	3.00	10.00
Zinnias—Giant Double Golden Yellow	1.00	3.00	10.00
Zinnias—Giant Double Crimson	1.00	3.00	10.00
Zinnias—Giant Double Scarlet	1.00	3.00	10.00
Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors, Tall	10c	35c	1.00
Nasturtiums, Mixed Colors Dwarf	10c	35c	1.00
Pansy—Mixed Colors, all shades and markings	75c	3.00	10.00
Giant Pansies in separate colors			
Pkg. Oz.			
Giant Adonis—Lavender Blue	50c	\$2.00	
Giant Freya—Rich Wine edge white	50c	2.00	
Giant Psyche—Purple Violet, edge white	50c	2.00	



Aster

BULBS

The first step is to secure good Bulbs of good size, clean, sound and solid. Don't buy bulbs at "Bargain Prices." Such usually have been carried over in cold storage from the previous season or have been planted out in spring, then dug in the fall and sold at a low price. You cannot get fine flowers from such bulbs.

We have our bulbs especially grown for us by the most competent growers, and our stock is strictly true to name and color and we know you will be well satisfied with results.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWING HYACINTHS

Bulbs should be planted in Florida from October to January. However, later planting meets with success, but the above-mentioned months give better results.

OUTDOOR CULTURE

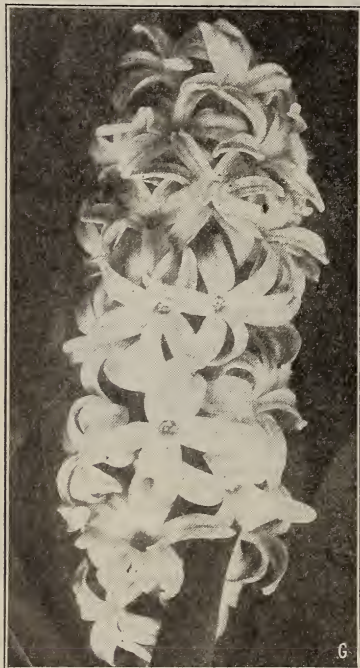
The soil should be moderately rich, or made so with well-rotted manure or bone-meal; fresh manure should not be used, as it will injure the bulbs. Good results cannot be obtained without free drainage. The common plan is to dig up the soil to a depth of about 6 inches and then fill in with a couple of inches of sand or gravel. The bulbs can be planted on this and surface soil filled in over them.

INDOOR CULTURE

Bulbs intended for blooming indoors can be planted from September until January; the earlier they are potted the better. After potting, the bulbs should be set in the open air, covered with a few inches of ashes or soil, and permitted to remain outside until freezing weather, then be brought into a cool greenhouse, cellar or room where the temperature will not go above fifty degrees. An occasional watering will be required after they are brought inside. If not possible to put the bulbs outdoors, the pots may be placed in a cool cellar and well watered and covered as above. If the roots are well developed, the bulbs can be brought into a cool room, and the foliage and flower spikes will develop quickly. By following these directions one can have a supply of flowers until after Easter, if the pots are brought to light at intervals of two or three weeks.

GROWING HYACINTHS IN WATER

A novel way to grow Hyacinths is by setting them in glasses, just allowing the bottom of the bulb to touch the water, then placing the glass in the dark until the bulbs are thoroughly rooted. The water should be changed every ten days, and a small piece of charcoal placed in the bottom of the glass will prevent the water from becoming foul.



Hyacinth



Freesia

FEW REALIZE THE BEAUTY OF THE FLOWERS GROWN FROM BULBS. THERE SHOULD BE MORE PLANTED

ROMAN HYACINTHS

The flowers, while smaller than those of the Dutch Hyacinths, are borne in much greater abundance, each producing about six graceful spikes of bloom, which makes it a most valuable sort for cutting. White Roman Hyacinths are the kind most largely used for cut flowers. They are the earliest to bloom and are deliciously fragrant. We quote as follows by mail postpaid:

Roman Hyacinths, White..... Each, 10c; per doz., 90c
Roman Hyacinths, Pink..... Each, 10c; per doz., 90c

EXTRA SELECTED NAMED DUTCH HYACINTHS

The varieties offered in this list have been selected as the varieties which have proved the most satisfactory. We quote as follows by mail, postpaid:

Single Dutch Hyacinths, White..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Single Dutch Hyacinths, Blue..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Single Dutch Hyacinths, Rose or Pink..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Blue, all shades..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Rose or Pink..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Double Dutch Hyacinths, Red, all shades..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c
Double Dutch Hyacinths, White, all shades..... Each, 10c; per doz., 85c

PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

For planting among shrubbery, in unused corners or for naturalizing in grass, where they remain undisturbed for years, these are without doubt one of the best hardy bulbs, coming into bloom early and supplying an unfailing source of cut flowers. The Paper White Narcissus is very satisfactory for outdoor blooming.

We quote as follows by mail, postpaid.
7c each; 40c per doz.

FREESIA

The justly popular Freesias are greatly prized for the delightful fragrance of their delicately colored flowers, which, when cut, will remain in good condition for a long time in water. They are easily grown or forced in good loamy soil with an admixture of leaf-mold and sand. For the information of all not acquainted with these bulbs, we may say that they are quite small but produce large blooms in comparison to their size. 6c each; 35c per doz.

FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA

The flower is pure white, with lower segments spotted lemon-yellow. Their fragrance is remarkable and very lasting.

DAFFODILS

Daffodils, Emperor.—A magnificent flower of great substance, having an immense trumpet of clear, golden yellow, and broad primrose yellow perianth; very early, splendid for forcing or planting out of doors. Price by mail, postpaid: Each, 10c; 85c per doz.

Daffodils, Poeticus Ornatus.—Pure white, yellow cup, margin deep scarlet; nearly a month earlier than Poeticus; splendid forcer. It is not so sweetly perfumed as Poeticus, but is large, showier and earlier. Price, by mail, postpaid: Each, 10c; per doz., 60c.

If your order is for 100 Bulbs or over, write for special price

FORAGE AND GRASS PLANTS

Florida Can Lead the World in the Production of Hay

While all know that Florida, of all states in the Union, has shown the most remarkable growth of fruits, vegetables and tobacco culture, it is not so well known that she is far ahead of other states in her great wealth of forage and grass plants.

Time was when it was almost impossible to grow grass in the state. That seems a great while ago. Certain it is that Florida is the richest grass and forage state in the Union. So many of these grasses and forage plants are, too, perennials—once planted, always planted, and so many are legumes and soil enriching.

Here is a partial list: The velvet bean (legume) has its best habitat in Florida; Speckle Velvets, Whites, Lyons, Early Yokohama and New Chinese. And since the Yokohama ripens in September and mature as far north as North Carolina, Florida should build up a good industry in growing these beans for the latitudes farther north where over velvet beans will not do well. The Speckle Velvet, as is well known, produces more vine and stores more nitrogen in the soil than any other known plant. For winter grazing and for humus making and land upbuilding it has no equal. The White Chinese, a month earlier, and more prolific in beans and equally prolific in vines, may supplant in time the Speckle.

Equally important and valuable in Florida is beggar weed, a legume. Coming up in June in all cultivated fields, re-seeding itself each year and practically a perennial, good for hay, or pasture, or green manuring, growing eight feet high and making more than 40,000 pounds of green stuff per acre, and rich in feeding nutrients, Florida could not and does not want any better crop than beggar weed.

In cow peas the wilt-resisting varieties, the Iron and the early two crop Brabham do well and serve best. In Florida the peanut (legume) which is as much of a forage as a nut plant, is just as much at home as in North Carolina or Virginia. Johnson grass does well in Florida. So does the legume, kudzu.

A wonderful product whose best habitat is Florida, too, is Japanese sugar cane, a perennial with ten or fifteen stools or suckers from each joint of the stalk as planted, making ten or twelve tons of cane per acre good for forage or making fifteen gallons of finest syrup per ton.

The African hog goober is also adapted to the state, as also are chufas. Teosinte, fifteen feet high, stooling thirty to fifty stools per seed, twenty tons or more green stuff per acre, making 225 pounds of green stuff from one seed. Florida is the home of this wonderful plant. Bermuda, the perennial, does well, too, in the state, as do also the remarkable perennial and green-all-the-year grasses, St. Augustine, St. Lucie and Carpet grass.

The two latest arrivals but firmly established hay plants in Florida are Rhodes grass and Natal grass—both from Africa. Rhodes is a perennial, the seeds are fine—five pounds per acre in the sowing has yielded often ten tons per acre and three cuttings. The Florida litera-to the seed—comes early and stays late and blooms all the time, good for hay or pasture and the hay is as good and only requires ten to fourteen pounds of seed per acre.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

Price on application.

This is in no sense a cowpea, but resembles an ordinary garden or English Pea in looks of seed and growth. It is extremely hardy, a great soil-enricher and makes the most delicious hay. Should be sown two bushels to the acre; it is better, though, to sow with oats or other winter grain to hold the vines up, using one bushel of Peas and one-half the regular quantity of grain. Both are cut at the same time.

OATS

Prices subject to change without notice

Write for prices in large quantities

From 2 to 3 bushels to plant an acre.

Burt.—The Burt Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best foot-land oat known, also the safest and earliest to ripen in the spring. The grain is small, light, slim and, under favorable weather conditions, is of a very light straw-color. A good percentage of the grains have beard, and are frequently borne in clusters of two. The genuine Burt Oat is a sure header, coming to maturity ten days to two weeks before Rust-proof. Two bushels of Burt Oats should be used in seeding an acre, and, where they are to be made into hay, three bushels will be found profitable. We sell great quantities of these Oats for fall planting, and when properly put in, they go through the winter all right and come in extremely early in the following spring. The standard weight of Oats is 32 pounds to a bushel. Price on application.

Texas Red Rust-proof.—There is no better Oat than the Texas Red Rust-proof, providing one gets the genuine Oat, grown in the State of Texas. It is safe to say that 75 per cent of the Oats sold as Texas Rust-proof never grew in that state. Farmers should be more careful in purchasing their seed Oats. The Texas Oats are heavy grains, nearly all of them having a distinctive beard. Color varies, according to the season. They are largely planted in the spring and early fall. Two bushels should be sown to an acre. Bus. \$1.50.

Appler.—Equally well adapted for sowing in the spring and the fall, but when put in the spring, should be sown before the middle of May, and makes a strong, quick-growing Oat, with bunchy heads and heavy grain. While originating in anyone else, Georgia, this Oat has been grown to a considerable extent both in this section and in other southern states, and has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South. Bus., \$2.00.

The Famous 100-Bushel.—The claim for this Oat is that it is an improved type of southern Oat, rust-proof, has heavy grains, large straw, and is extremely productive. While the claim for it is extra productivity, we certainly cannot, nor can anyone else, guarantee 100 bushels to the acre, but it should come as near or nearer to it than many other Oats on the market. Bus., \$2.00. Write for prices in large quantities.

FULGHUM OATS.

This new Oat has won a great reputation in the last two years and we cannot recommend it too highly to our customers. The grains and stalks are as large as the Appler and are of the size of the Texas grains. It is about three weeks earlier than the Appler and is as early as the light, thin, unsatisfactory spring "Burt" Oat. It is sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Has long drought-resisting tap root. It matures evenly. The earliness of the Fulghum Oat affords a valuable opportunity for the earlier planting of other crops and for early spring feeding. It is rust-proof, cold-resistant and quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler.



Field of Patterson Rust-Proof Oats

You should include Fulghum Oats in your order. Our seed is carefully cleaned and of the strongest vitality. Bus., \$2.00.

BANCROFT OATS.

Our experiments with this improved strain of rust-proof oats last year proved to be one of the best and largest yielding and surest cropping of spring oats. It matures in about ninety-five days, and is a very superior variety, both in yield and in appearance of grain. Wherever they have been grown they have made a decided impression as a most superior cropping oat. We recommend them to our customers, believing that they will become one of the leading and standard varieties in a very short time. Bus., \$2.00.

PATTERSON RUST-PROOF OATS.

These are the finest seed oats in America for the Gulf Coast country. Absolutely free from rust and will produce 50 to 60 bushels per acre and abundance of green fall and winter pastures, under any kind of climatic condition. Most of the crops were made this season without a rain and while the yield was somewhat short, the quality was never better. These oats will make in 70 to 100 days in the spring and can be pastured from October to May. They are usually planted in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi in September, October and November. The demand this fall will be enormous. Bus., \$2.25.

Crecent City, Fla., Mar. 1, 1917.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:
Gentlemen—All of the seed sent me thus far this season have proven very satisfactory. I have the finest lot of Early Rose Potatoes in the neighborhood.

Yours truly,

DWARF ESSEX RAPE FOR WINTER FORAGE

In drill, 4 to 5 pounds to an acre; broadcast, 7 to 8 pounds. Lb., 30c; 5 to 10 lbs., 25c per lb.; 15 lbs., 17c per lb.

Dwarf Essex Rape is a crop well suited to Florida conditions. It is excellent for feeding hogs, dairy cows, and sheep, as it will produce many tons of good nutritious feed per acre at a time of the year when green feeds are scarce. Throughout a large portion of the State, farmers and stockmen could, with advantage, grow more of the succulent forage crops for feeding stock during the autumn and winter months, when the supply of grass and other green forage is often limited. Such crops may usually be grown on land that has already produced an early maturing crop. One of the best of these succulent crops is perhaps dwarf Essex Rape—a plant closely related to the cabbage, turnip, and mustard.

A WINTER CROP

Rape is a forage crop that does not flourish in hot, dry weather; but in most parts of the State, especially in the center and south, rape grows well throughout the winter and suffers very little from the cold. It is considered that rape will stand as much as six to eight degrees of frost, with little or no injury. This, of course, depends upon the stage of growth; the young tender growth being more readily harmed than the more mature leaves and stalks. It is not at all likely that the weather will become cold enough to kill the roots, even if the tops should be frozen down. In the latter case, the plants will soon shoot up again and produce a good crop.

THE SOIL FOR RAPE

Rape does well on nearly all kinds of soil; but, like many other crops, the better the soil the larger the yield. An old vegetable field would be a remarkably good location, and would require the addition of only a small amount of fertilizer. For the best results, rape should be planted on a rich, moist loamy soil. It will usually do well on any but light sandy soils or stiff clays, such as soils being deficient in vegetable matter. Any soils that will produce good crops of vegetables, will also give good yields of rape. It is also well adapted to newly-cleared woodland.

FERTILIZERS

Almost any good vegetable fertilizer, containing about 6 per cent of ammonia, 7 per cent of phosphoric acid and 8 per cent of potash, applied at the rate of from 200 to 700 pounds per acre, will be found to give good results. The larger amount would be applied on poorer lands, and the lesser amount on the richer soils.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

Too much attention cannot be given to the preparation of the field for this crop. Thorough preparation of the field is the secret of successful farming, whether in Florida or elsewhere. Such preparation of the field will not only reduce the after cultivation by half, but it will also conserve a large amount of soil water, which would otherwise be lost by running off or by evaporation. A good fourteen or sixteen-inch two-horse plow is the best implement to use in preparing the field for seeding. With the plow, all trash and litter can be buried for the more vegetable matter we can get into the soil, the more fertility we add to it, and the more its water-holding capacity is increased. The plowing should be fairly deep—about four to six inches. If the land is rough after plowing, the disc harrow is needed. In using the disc harrow, it is best to lay the width of the harrow each time, since the surface of the soil will then be kept level, which otherwise would be ridged. It is well to harrow with a toothed harrow after using the disc, so as to get the surface in the best tilt.

HOW TO PLANT

Rape may be planted in drills or sown broadcast. If the ground is badly infested with seeds of noxious weeds, it will be better to plant in drills and give some cultivation. Rape is rather a slow grower at first, but after reaching the height of three or four inches, it grows rapidly. If planted in drills, the drills should not be more than two feet or two and a half feet apart. We think that more satisfactory results will be obtained if it is planted in drills, for the following reasons: First, there is less waste when pastured, as stock naturally walk between the rows, and so do not trample as many plants or leaves under foot. Second, less seed is required. Third, drilling permits cultivation, insuring larger yields. The amount of seed required per acre will vary from three to five pounds, according as it is planted in drills or sown broadcast.

The seed may be sown at any time from the fifteenth of September to the fifteenth of December. The farmers of West Florida will find it best to plant during the latter part of September, while those of Central and South Florida can plant later in the season.

YIELD PER ACRE

Rape has shown yields of from 27,200 to 33,296 pounds per acre. Many of the Northern States report yields of thirty to fifty tons of green forage per acre. No doubt there is plenty of land in Florida capable of giving equally good returns.



One Plant—Dwarf Essex Rape

RYE

Sow at the rate of from 1 1/4 to 2 bushels to an acre.

Florida.—There is no other Rye except that grown in the South that will give satisfactory results. Northern Rye, when planted here, trails on the ground and does not stand upright as it should. Our **Florida Rye** is grown in the northern part of this State by responsible growers. We advise the use of Florida Rye. Price on application.

Georgia, or Southern Rye.—This Rye is sown mostly for pastures. It grows tall, does not lie down and run on the ground, as do the northern and western Ryes in this climate. We sell a great quantity of the Georgia Rye every year. It will not grow so tall nor head up for cutting like the Florida Rye. We recommend this for poultry raisers. Qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.00; bus., \$3.50.

ABRUZZI RYE

Abruzzi Rye was discovered by agents of the United States Department of Agriculture while on an exploration trip through Italy in search of valuable plants for use in this country, and was introduced for the first time about January, 1900. It came from Naples, and it is this record "Abruzzes, a superior rye grown in the Abruzzi Province, a mountainous district east of Rome. This strain is one of the best grown in Italy, having made an average yield of 28.2 bushels per acre for a period of ten years." The rye was tested by the United States Department of Agriculture, found to be valuable.

Abruzzi Rye is far superior to the ordinary rye varieties. In carefully conducted tests, we find that it will give from two to three times the amount of pasturage or forage that our ordinary varieties will.

In addition to its heavy yield, it possesses the distinct advantage of growing upright, making it easy for the animals to graze. It does not lie flat on the ground. It grows off upright from the very start.

WE DO NOT KNOW OF ANY CROP THAT WILL GIVE AS MUCH GRAZING DURING THE WINTER AS ABRUZZI RYE. Qt., 25c.; pk., \$1.25; Bu., \$4.25.

WINTER BARLEY

Makes more leafy growth than rye, wheat or oats. Excellent pasture for winter and early spring, as it can be grazed without injury. Sow at rate of 1 1/4 to 2 bushels per acre during fall or early winter. Pk., \$1.00 bus., \$3.00.

SAND OR WINTER VETCH

If wanted by mail, add for postage.

The Sand Vetch is one of our most valuable forage plants—in fact, the most valuable of all to furnish green forage in winter. It is in general use in this section by dairymen. It is a nutritious feed, fattening and, at the same time, largely increases the flow of milk. Vetch should be sown from August to December at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre, with three-quarters to one bushel of rye or winter oats. Vetch is a trailing plant and needs something like rye, oats or wheat to support it, holding it well off the ground and making it easier to harvest and cure. Lb., 30c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs. and over, 22c.

RHODES GRASS

Rhodes Grass, scientifically known as *Chloris gayana*, is a good hay and pasture grass and does very well on good farm lands. It stands droughts very well. It is better adapted to truck than to cotton lands.

The earliest record that we find of the grass in this country is in 1902, when Dr. David G. Fairchild, Agricultural Explorer, secured a bag of the seed in South Africa. It was then attracting a great deal of attention in that country.

TIME OF SEEDING

Experience with it in Florida indicates that April and May in the spring, or October and November in the fall, would be the most favorable times for seeding in Northern Florida. This same time would probably suit Central and Southern Florida as well as any other time of the year. The seed should be sown in a seed bed thoroughly prepared and covered very lightly. It must, however, be in contact with moist soil to germinate readily. Under favorable conditions germination will take place in about three days, and the seedlings may be expected to show themselves above ground in a week.

With good seed, 10 lbs. to the acre will be sufficient for a good stand.

PREPARATION OF THE LAND

Rhodes Grass seed is very small, consequently the seedlings will be quite weak, so that the land should be prepared with great thoroughness. It should be broken up as deeply as for any other farm crop, then worked perfectly smooth with the harrow and the seed sown. After the seed has been sown it will be found advantageous to run a roller or some other similar farm implement over the soil to compact the surface and cause the seed to come in close contact with moist soil.

CROP

The amount of hay that can be made per acre of Rhodes Grass varies from a fraction of a ton up to 4 or 5 tons, but one should be satisfied with 3 or 4 tons on land that is considered good for general cropping purposes. It will not need re-seeding for several years. A considerable amount of hay can be made in the summer from seed sown in the spring. The first cutting will come off during the rainy portion of the year and one or two mowings later when the dry weather has set in. It grows continuously throughout the year if not injured by heavy frosts. It makes a good grazing grass and is equally good for hay purposes. Its nutritive value runs about the same as crab grass or timothy. Price, per lb., \$1.00; 5-lb. lots and over, 75c lb. Write for special prices in large quantities.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

Sow from 6 to 8 bushels per acre for lawns.

One of the most valuable grasses for fall planting, a quick grower, an annual, dying out the first summer. It is used mostly in Florida as a lawn grass, and makes one of the quickest growths that can be planted. It is generally known as Bermuda or other lawn grass and will make a green lawn till spring. We are selling a great quantity of this each season, and the sale is steadily increasing. Bus., \$2.00.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall and cold weather. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is much the best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the spring or fall. Lb., 75c.

Gainesville, Fla., June 8, 1917.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:

Dear Sirs—I was very much pleased with all seeds purchased with you last spring, and hope to do some business with you in the future.

Very truly,

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:

Gentlemen—Please send me your price and descriptive catalogue as I and several others wish to take some garden seeds.

Several of us who took them north last year were very much pleased.

Very truly,

Fort Meyers, Fla., June 9, 1917.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:

Gentlemen—The Sweet Potato slips have come to hand all right; they are good, strong plants and well-rooted. Thanks. Shall look for balance order next week.

Very truly yours,

Fort Pierce, Fla., March 7, 1917.

E. A. Martin Seed Co., Jacksonville, Fla.:

Dear Sirs—we received the seed O. K. First of March. Best seeds we ever had. Martin Seeds, I think, are the best and I will recommend them to all my friends.

Yours truly,



Field of Natal Grass

NATAL GRASS

This grass (*Tricholaena rosea*) is an annual grass from South Africa, which is now commonly grown in many tropical and semi-tropical countries. Sometimes it is called "Australian Redtop," or "Hawaiian Redtop," but is not related to the true redtop. It was introduced into Florida some twenty years ago. It is now grown in Marion, Lake Sumter, Orange and Polk counties, and to some extent in all parts of South Florida.

Natal grass is sometimes confused with Rhodes grass. However, there is no likeness between the two, except that they are both of African origin. In the Natal grass the seeds are borne in loose pink downy branching sprays, the color of which fades to almost white when the seed is matured.

Natal grass makes its best growth on any good vegetable land. It will grow on quite sandy soil, but will not produce as good yields as it will on the better soils.

The preparation of the seed bed for Natal grass is similar to that for any other cultivated crop. It is not necessary to prepare a deep seed bed, but it is essential to see that the surface is well pulverized. Plow the land "broadest" to a depth of four to six inches. Then prepare the seed bed by the use of the harrow. If the surface is rough, it may be necessary to harrow the field several times. The tooth harrow or the Acme harrow are two good implements that can be used to advantage for this work.

The seed may be sown broadcast, or it can be planted in rows eight or ten inches apart. The seed is very light and fluffy and it is difficult to scatter it uniformly over the surface of the soil. This, however, can be overcome to a considerable extent if the seed is mixed with moist sand. If the sand is made too wet it will not be possible to get an even distribution. It will require ten to fourteen pounds of seed to plant an acre. It will always be found best to use a liberal quantity of seed, so as to get a good stand.

Care should be taken not to cover the seed too deeply. If the seed is covered too deeply a poor stand is likely to be the result. The seed is very small, and it is not possible for it to come through a heavy covering of soil.

Natal grass seed is widely distributed by the wind, and it may come up from seed in cultivated fields or elsewhere like crab grass. It is more or less winter-killed in central Florida, but farther south, or in warm winters, it may live over from one season to the next. There should be no fear of it becoming a pest in cultivated fields, for it can be eradicated without difficulty. It ripens seed uniformly, so if it is made into hay just before it blooms, no seeds will be scattered, and next year there will be little or no Natal Grass in that field.

If the seed is sown about May 1, the first crop of hay will be ready for harvesting about July 15. Natal grass requires about eighty to eighty-five days from seeding to maturity under favorable conditions.

The average yield of hay per acre at the experiment station during the past four years has been about one and a quarter tons. The heaviest yield of hay during one season was 2.6 tons per acre, this being the yield of two cuttings. The soil upon which it was grown was what is classed as high pine land, such as would produce 15 to 20 bushels of corn per acre. Price, 40c per lb.; 5-lb. lots, 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots, 30c per lb., postpaid. Will be pleased to quote prices in large quantities.

SUDAN GRASS

This new introduction has been very generally sown all throughout the country the past year. It is proving a remarkable success wherever it has been sown, and is destined to become one of the standard summer grass and forage crops, and that it will largely supersede millet and other summer forage crops is confidently predicted. Millet only produces one crop a year; Sudan Grass will produce two or three good cuttings each season, and cures up splendidly, making a most nutritious and desirable forage or hay crop. From our own long experience, we strongly recommend liberal seedings of this grass everywhere that a summer forage or grass crop is desired. It is unquestionably a great hay-producing crop, both in quality and yield.

(Continued on next page.)

SUDAN GRASS—Continued.

SOWING THE SEED.—The seed should not be sown until the ground and weather become warm, in this section not earlier than the middle of March. Can be sown either in drills from 18 inches to two feet apart at the rate of about 10 lbs per acre, and cultivated, or can be broadcasted or drilled thickly at the rate of 25 to 30 lbs. per acre.

The hay should be cut as soon as the grass is fully headed, and early cuttings are especially advisable where more cuttings per season are expected. The grass can be cut with a mower, the same as other grasses. Sudan Grass stools out thickly after the first cutting, and makes a thicker growth for the second and third cuttings than for the first cutting.

Sudan Grass is an annual, and requires to be sown each season. **Pound, 50c.**
Write for prices on large quantities.

BERMUDA GRASS

One of the most valuable pasture grasses.

Sow at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre.

This is a most valuable perennial pasture grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay. It is very well adapted to light soils, and in some sections of the south is the only pasture grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does very well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and the stands are of dry weather remarkably well making a most valuable summer pasture grass. It will furnish more summer pasture during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply plowed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda Grass from growing. **Lb., 75c. postpaid.** Special prices on large quantities.

CLOVER SEED

White.—Well known. It forms a thick, close turf, is excellent to sow for pastures, especially on sandy soils, and should enter into the composition of all lawn mixtures. Alone, it requires four to six pounds per acre; in mixture, from one to two pounds. **Lb., 75c. postpaid.**

Crimson.—Recommended for fall seeding and should be more largely used in the southern states. Produces an excellent hay and fine winter pasture. This is one of the finest of all soil-improving crops. Sow at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. **Per lb., 40c; 5 lbs., 55c.** For larger quantities write.

Burr Clover.—Sold in burrs unshelled. A perennial legume. Plant two bushels per acre. Sow July to last of November. Smoothly harrow land and cover only one-third inch in depth. It is better to plant on thoroughly plowed ground and level and sow the burrs directly on top of the land. Our Burr Clover is all fresh. Burr Clover in the burr will not come up if plowed under; and if on account of a dry season there is not sufficient moisture to wet the seed in the burr, they will not come up. Incorrect planting and bad seasons so often prevent germination that we refuse in any way to become responsible for the crop. All our seeds are tested, but if you do not accept seed without a guaranteed crop on our part, kindly return them. Sprouts with fall rains and matures about May 20th. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10th. When seeds ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. For cattle and hogs scatter seed in corn late in summer, harrowing over with "Joe Harrow," comes up in October. Turn cattle and hogs in in winter up to April 1st, and then let it go to seed. Furnish immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Burr Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting lasts a lifetime. Burr

Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow Burr Clover (5 to 6 seeds are in each burr) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod, then sow Burr Clover and drag the land, or sow directly on top of Bermuda sod. In sensational and tremendous demand throughout the South. Burrs carry inoculation. This is fine for a winter pasture and cover crop. It seeds and dies in May or June, and will come again in the fall. In the burr, price per lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Reckoned 40c. lb., postpaid.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

The best variety for the farmer. Makes heads nearly double the size of the common kind, and makes a much larger yield of seed. Will yield, under favorable conditions, 40 to 60 bushels to the acre, and yields of as high as 125 bushels have been reported under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is highly recommended for poultry and for egg-producing fowls, and, as the leaves make excellent fodder, relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is a good food for horses. It is claimed in some sections that the growth of the Sunflower near the house acts as a preventive of malaria. **Qt., 30c. postpaid; 1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 20c, 10 lbs., 15c, not postpaid.**

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom, and produces seed earlier. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. **Lb., 25c. postpaid; bu., \$3.75.**

ALFALFA, or LUCERNE

Sow broadcast from 25 to 30 pounds per acre.

The acreage devoted to Alfalfa is increasing very rapidly all through the southern and middle states, as wherever it succeeds, it proves very convincingly its value as one of the most profitable and satisfactory crops that can be grown on the farm. Alfalfa will do well on any good loamy soil, but the land must be well and thoroughly prepared and contain plenty of vegetable matter or be well enriched by the liberal application of well-rotted stable manure. A heavy application of lime is also of decided benefit. It is also decidedly preferable to sow it on land that has a porous or gravelly subsoil that the roots can penetrate. Alfalfa is a deep-rooting plant and will give best results on soils of this character. **Lb., 40c. postpaid.** Write for prices in large quantities.

IF

Germany can support 60,000,000 people from an area of land less than that of one state of our Union, we should go forward and learn their secret, and the first and truest progress will be learned in the home garden.

To grow well a plant requires a deep, mellow, moist soil supplied with the right amount of air, heat and available plant food. An important step, then, in the successful growing of vegetables is to prepare the soil in such a way that it will be congenial to the best root growth. The soil for truck crops is a rich sandy loam—a soil containing varying proportions of clay, sand and organic matter. A good vegetable soil can be made in most back yards by intelligent management.

JAPAN CLOVER *Lespedeza striata*

One of the Most Valuable of Grazing and Soil-Improving Crops; Also Makes a Splendid Nutritious Hay Crop

Japan clover is one of the most valuable crops for the entire South, and is rapidly increasing in popularity wherever it is grown. Its greatest value is as a soil-improving and grazing crop. It is also very largely grown as a hay crop, producing large yields of the best hay, superior in nutritive value to timothy hay.

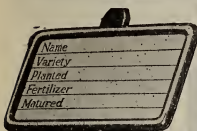
Once started, it soon spreads and takes possession of the land, making a steady growth of the finest and most nutritious pasturage, greatly relished by horses and all farm stock. It succeeds everywhere throughout the Southern and Middle States, taking possession even of stony hillsides and barren or waste lands. It also does well on low or wet lands, and a common name for Red Top (Herb's Grass) when Japan Clover on this class of soil furnishes excellent grazing. In places where it was sown several years ago it was found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch banks, and over neglected fields; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops.

It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedges, etc., without any special preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place of and driving out broom-sedges and wire grass. For sowing in woods that are used for grazing, or anywhere under the shades of trees where other grasses do not succeed well, Japan Clover is to be strongly recommended, as it succeeds and does better under dense shade than any other grass or clover. All throughout the summer it makes a dense green carpet, which is very attractive and desirable.

It is best not to graze Japan Clover too early the first season, so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for hay crops, as it is not as successful as other grasses or clover in this section, but on waste land or poor, worn-out soils it will furnish excellent, nutritious pasturage, and at the same time improve the condition and productiveness of these poor lands to a considerable extent.

Sow at the rate of 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Price on application.



**HORTI-CULTURAL ROW INDEX.**

Japanned steel frame. Steel standard 3 lengths. Mica label protector. Card label 2 5-8x1 3-4.

Prices.

8-in. . . \$0.16
18-in. . . .17
24-in. . . .20

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Used from Ocean to Ocean for 36 Years



If You Want Cabbage Free From Worms, Use Hammond's Slug Shot

How to Destroy Cabbage Worms.—Slug Shot can be used lightly or heavily and the cabbage suffers no harm. The cabbage forms its head by interior growth; it throws off its earlier and outside leaves, and no dust can enfold within its head. Apply **Slug Shot** with a duster (see illustration), sieve it over the plants or pull grown cabbages. The powder is very fine and goes a long way in field or garden.

POPULAR PACKAGES OF SLUG SHOT.

For gardeners' use **SLUG SHOT** is put up in kegs holding 125 pounds net, and in barrels containing 250 pounds net. In each of these packages is packed one 1/2-gallon tin Duster. Then there are general service packages, 5 and 10 lbs. each; also the 1-lb. carton or tin canister, each with perforated top. These are useful for small dooryards, poultry or house plants. The packages retail, according to size, from 7c a pound upward. Our aim is to send out an efficient, safe article, at a price so low that every grower, large or small, can afford to use **SLUG SHOT**. 5-lb. pkg., 65c; 1-lb. can, 25c; 10-lb. pkg., \$1.25.

SLUG SHOT is an Insecticide to destroy Potato Slugs and Cabbage Worms on Cabbage and similar plants, and certain Worms on Currants, Tomatoes and Egg Plants; Flea Beetles, Striped Cucumber Beetles and similar leaf-eating Insects; certain Slugs and Caterpillars on trees and bushes.

SLUG SHOT kills many Injurious Insects without injury to the Foliage.

No article on the face of the earth can hold a market year in and year out for a third of a century unless it has intrinsic merit. **Hammond's SLUG SHOT** has done that.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING—Hammond's **SLUG SHOT**, when used upon the tender plants of Melons, Lima Beans and Cucumbers, should be dusted lightly. Our tin Dusters are made with finest perforated tin. For use on Aster, Roses and Flowering Plants or Shrubs, apply with Belows. Sold by Seedsmen and Merchants everywhere.

Hammond's FRENCH BORDEAUX MIXTURE



TECTIVE WORK. The uniformity of its consistence permits of very fine spray, and consequent large economical distribution of a small quantity evenly over a large area of surface. It sticks effectively. The great prominence given to **BORDEAUX MIXTURE** for use against Plant Diseases has caused a demand for it in convenient form for use. To prepare this mixture is troublesome, and to make a perfect chemical precipitate requires skill and facilities, both of which are used in the preparation of this article. **KEEP IN A COOL PLACE.** 1 Qt. Can, 60c.

FOR POTATOES, GRAPES, ROSES, APPLES, etc. In Fine Pulp Form. (See Trade Mark.) It is a superb article, ready to dilute for use. Works freely without clogging in any spraying machine.

To be diluted 25 to 50 times in water. This article is well made. THE EVEN DISTRIBUTION, IN MINUTE MASS IS WHAT DOES THE REAL PRO-

The measure of success achieved by **SPRATT'S DOG FOODS** is the outcome of their utility, every ingredient entering into their manufacture being chosen either as a health producer, a body builder or vitalizer.

SPRATT'S DOG CAKES

Pkg. 2 1/2 lbs.
Price 25c



AND PUPPY BISCUITS

Pkg. 2 1/2 lbs.
Price 30c

Comprise just the right proportion of best quality wheat meals and our pure "Meat Fibrine" to ensure an alert and healthy dog.

FLOWER POTS AND RED EARTHENWARE SPECIALTIES

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists during large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans and saucers at 25 cents for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. On large orders proportionate charge will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

Standard Pots—Inside Measurement

Size	Each	Doz.	Per 100
2-inch	3c	\$0.25	\$1.00
3-inch	4c	.30	1.60
4-inch	7c	.40	2.50
5-inch	8c	.60	3.75
6-inch	9c	.80	5.00
7-inch	12c	1.15	8.50
8-inch	20c	1.75	11.25
9-inch	25c	2.50	16.00
10-inch	35c	3.75	26.50
12-inch	65c	5.65	42.00

Size	Each	Doz.	Per 100
6 1/2 x 2 1/4 -inch	20c	\$1.50	
8 x 3 1/4 -inch	25c	2.25	
	20c	2.00	\$12.50
	30c		
	40c		
	50c		
	60c		

FERTILIZERS

Our "Special brand of vegetable and truckers' fertilizer" will furnish you with the best combination of plant food for the various crops for which we recommend them. The following are a few for special crops, but we can supply your wants for any crop desired. **Prices 1. o. b. Jacksonville.**

Vegetable Special, Cucumber Special, Irish Potato Special, Strawberry Special, Bean Special, Cabbage Special, Cantaloupe Special, Watermelon Special, Tomato Special, Sweet Potato Special, Special Corn-Grower. On account of unsettled prices of fertilizer material, we are unable to name prices on above. Will be pleased to quote lowest market prices on application.

POULTRY SUPPLIES



In the past ten years farm products have not increased in proportion to the population, with the consequence that their value has greatly increased. The high price of feeds has reduced the number of cattle fattened in the feeding districts, so that there is less of it being done now than at any time within the past ten years, notwithstanding the increased population.

The consequence is that all meat-foods have doubled in price, and eggs, poultry and dairy products have had their share in the increase, and from the present indications will have more than their share in the future. These products can be grown on small farms in the more thickly settled parts of the country, and it is inevitable that they should replace beef to a great extent. The producer of eggs, broilers, roasting chickens and ducklings can confidently expect an increasing market that will become more and more profitable.

Opportunities in the Poultry Business

The poultry business presents larger opportunities than any other farm specialty, and, in fact, for the amount of money invested, a greater profit than most mercantile and manufacturing industries afford. The various branches of the commercial poultry business can be summed up as follows:

The egg business, where hens are reared and kept for market eggs; the broiler business, where a winter equipment is used to raise small birds for market during the off season; the winter roaster business, where large roasting chickens and capons are produced at a time when there is a scarcity of fresh-killed chickens, and the duck business, where ducks only are raised for market purposes.

There is no branch of the poultry business that presents less risk and surer gain, with quick returns, than the egg business. Its all-year-round income makes it the most popular branch of the poultry business.

We have a number of customers who raise stock chickens for sale or can furnish eggs.

We shall take pleasure in furnishing their names to anyone interested. We shall be glad to put any of our customers' names on this list who have chickens and eggs to offer.

DO YOU KNOW

That the value of the eggs and poultry consumed in the United States every year exceeds that of the production of gold many times over?

Every day in the year there are about 125,000,000 eggs used in this country, and the value of them and the poultry consumed, per annum, is computed to be \$700,000,000.

Are you getting any of this?

The domestic egg supply is not equal to the demand. Millions of eggs are imported annually. If it pays to produce eggs in foreign countries, pack and ship them to this country with added costs of freight, won't it pay YOU to produce them HERE?

There's always a market for both eggs and poultry. The question is

How to Get Profitable Products

It used to be a general assumption, and is so yet, to a certain extent, that after a man had made a failure of anything or everything else, he could make a success keeping chickens. Anyone can keep chickens, is the way they figure it. Quite true, but not everyone can make the chickens keep them.

To make the poultry business pay, the first requisite is to keep your poultry in a healthy condition.

Don't let your fowls get sick. That is our advice to you, and it is easy to follow.

How? First: Breed only from your best, most vigorous fowls.

Second: Set your eggs in properly constructed incubators, and raise the chicks in well-ventilated, well-heated Brooders or Hovers, thereby avoiding the lice that young chicks start with when hatched and raised with hens. This will give you a start with strong chicks. It's half the battle.

Chickens of whatever age require a ration containing feedstuffs of four different classes: Grains, Animal Food, Green Food and Mineral Matter.

These have been aptly called "Grains, Greens, Grubs and Grits." If any of these are omitted the results are bound to be more or less unsatisfactory.

While this list may seem somewhat imposing, it is in reality simple, and a ration containing all four groups need cost no more than one which is incomplete.

We carry a complete stock of the highest quality Grain, Feed, Grit and Shell, Beef Scraps, etc., which you will find described in this catalogue.

If you are a poultryman or stock-raiser and interested in prices, we will be pleased to add your name to our weekly price list, which we issue on grain, feeds, etc.

Mica Crystal Grit.—This Grit is prepared especially for poultry. Perfect material for both grinding and shell-making. We can supply this in sizes suitable for poultry, pigeons, ducks and small chickens. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and often means the difference between success and failure with poultry.

Crushed Oyster Shell.—Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg shells and keep fowls healthy. Use it freely. Feed alone.

Coarse and Fine Cracked Bone.—Consists of ground beef bone, thoroughly dried. It is more economical and better in every way than common raw beef bone. Rich in bone phosphate of lime, which is so necessary for making good egg shells and for building up the frame of the chicken. Should be placed in liberal quantities in clean, dry place, easily accessible to the chickens at all times.

Raw Bone Meal.—It is made from fresh bone, from which the moisture has been taken, leaving nothing but the phosphates, lime and protein. These are the only food properties of bone, green or dry. This bone will keep in any climate or any kind of weather if kept in a dry place. Bone is especially valuable as an egg producer.

Blood Meal.—Pure Blood Meal fed to poultry will make your hens lay, as your chicks grow fast, and keep your fowls healthy. Should be mixed with corn meal, bran or wet food.

Darling's Beef Scraps.—For success with poultry, it is absolutely necessary to give them plenty of animal food in the winter, to take the place of insects, etc. For this purpose, Beef Scraps are one of the best foods that can be used. Feed mixed with meal or bran, at the rate of one-fourth pound of beef scraps per day to a dozen hens. We guarantee the purity of our Beef Scraps. No pork or fat is used to add weight. It analyzes 55 per cent protein.

Charcoal.—No poultryman can afford to be without Charcoal, and a little of it goes a long way. It aids digestion and promotes the health of the poultry at all ages. It is prepared in three grades: **Fine**, for use in mash mixture; **Medium Granulated**, for small chicks, and **Coarse**, for grown fowls.

Beef Meal.—Made from cooked beef scraps, thoroughly dried and ground. It is better and more economical than fresh beef scraps, because it is concentrated and free from moisture.

Harding's Granulated Milk for Poultry.—Better, cleaner and cheaper than beef scraps, as it gives an increased egg production over beef scraps. Can be kept without deteriorating in any climate.

Alfalfa Meal.—Very necessary for the laying hen. It will insure a greater number of eggs, also a larger proportion of fertile ones. Alfalfa is also used to keep laying and breeding fowls in good health, and adds to the luster of the fowl's plumage.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS, GARDEN AND POULTRY SUPPLIES

Price List of Poultry Feed—Prices on Application


GRAIN, FEED, ETC.	
W. C. Oats, Choice.....	100 lb. bags
Mixed Corn.....	100 lb. bags
Best Wheat.....	100 lb. bags
Best Wheat Bran.....	100 lb. bags
Wheat Middlings or Shorts (Best).....	100 lb. bags
Purina Horse and Mule Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Victor Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Gluten Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Feed Meal (Corn Hearts).....	100 lb. bags
Best Fulp.....	100 lb. bags
Globe Creamery Feed, 22 to 25% Protein (The Milk Producer).....	100 lb. bags
Bright C. S. Meal, 7 1/2% Ammonia.....	100 lb. bags
Feed C. S. Meal.....	100 lb. bags

Cotton Seed Hulls.....	100 lb. bags
Alfalfa Meal (Stock Feed).....	100 lb. bags
Alfalfa Meal, Pea Green for Poultry Mash.....	100 lb. bags
Molasses Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Calc Meal.....	50 lb. bags
Calc Meal.....	100 lb. bags

POULTRY FEED	
Blue Ribbon Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Blue Ribbon Developing Feed (Intermediate Scratch).....	100 lb. bags
Blue Ribbon Chick Feed (None Better).....	100 lb. bags
Blue Ribbon Growing Mash.....	100 lb. bags
Blue Ribbon Laying Mash.....	100 lb. bags
Blue Ribbon Pigeon Feed.....	100 lb. bags

Anchor Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Purina Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Peacock Scratch Feed.....	100 lb. bags
Purina Chicken Chowder.....	100 lb. bags
Cracked Corn, Sifted.....	100 lb. bags
Corn Meal, Water Ground.....	92 lb. bags
Gluten Meal (Diamond).....	100 lb. bags
Ground White Oats.....	100 lb. bags
Crushed White Oats.....	100 lb. bags
Pin Head Oats.....	100 lb. bags
Pin Head Oats, 5-lb. packages.....	25c pkg.
Linseed Meal.....	100 lb. bags
Granulated Mill.....	100 lb. bags
Beef Scraps, 55% Protein.....	100 lb. bags
Beef Scraps, 55% Protein.....	50 lb. bags


We Issue a Weekly Price List of Poultry Feeds, Supplies, etc., and shall be pleased to add your name to our mailing list if you will advise us.



TO SNAP ON A MASON JAR

Will fit pint, quart or one-half gallon Mason Jar. Manufactured of one piece of not-rusting metal. No parts to come unsoldered. Leaking impossible.

Convenient, cheap and sanitary. Provides greater drinking surface than the round fountain. Little chicks cannot get drowned. Can be used for feed as well as water. Manufactured in one size only. No. 32.....15c each



MADE COLLAPSIBLE FOR EASY HANDLING

Birds do not show their good points in a poorly constructed coop. Moe's new exhibition coops are made of the best grade of galvanized iron and sheet metal electrically welded. They contain no clips or projecting bolts to break the feathers of the fowl. The doors are large, making it easy to remove the birds or replace them. Each coop contains two attachments for feeding and drinking cups. Manufactured in two styles, one with sheet metal sides and of all wire, as shown in the above cut.

No. 46. All wire coop, 24x24x27 in. high..... \$2.25
No. 47. With sheet metal sides, 24x24x27 in. high..... 2.25
No. 48. For bantams and pigeons, 16x16x18 in. high..... 1.50
All of the above are collapsible and packed six to the crate.

MOE'S SELF-LOCKING LEG BAND

Moe's Key Ring Celluloid Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in six sizes and ten colors. They are snapped on the bird without difficulty and make identification readily discernible.			
Poultry Sizes		Baby Chick and Pigeon Sizes	
12 bands.....	\$.15	12 bands.....	\$.10
25 bands.....	.30	25 bands.....	.20
50 bands.....	.50	50 bands.....	.35
100 bands.....	.75	100 bands.....	.50
500 bands.....	3.60	500 bands.....	2.25
1000 bands.....	7.00	1000 bands.....	4.00



SLIDING COVER MAKES FILLING EASY

The most convenient and commodious feeder on the market for the price. A great feed saver, as the little chicks cannot get into it and contaminate the feed.

Can also be used for water. This is not a novelty, but a practical, well-made feeding device that will last for years. Made of the best grade of galvanized iron in two sizes.
No. 11. Small size..... \$0.20
No. 12. Large size..... .35



RED CROSS XX HEALTH GRIT

AMERICA'S GREATEST HEALTH GRIT MIXTURE

ONCE USED ALWAYS USED
MAKES PLUMP SQUABS, WHITE MEAT MATURE SOONER, PROLIFIC BREEDERS
PREVENTS DISEASE

No more diarrhoea, No more going light, No more roup—Because it makes RICH RED BLOOD.
"It's good for anything that wears feathers."

All birds relish it. Contains in condensed form the tissue-building ingredients for birds known to science, and the greatest amount of gritty matter. Leading pigeon and poultry fanciers everywhere claim it to be the only scientifically prepared Health Grit on the market. Packed in 100 pound bags. The serial number 16045 is on every bag, and the Red Cross.

In ton lots.....	\$35.00
1-2 ton.....	18.00
1-4 ton.....	9.50
100-pound bag.....	2.00



BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FEEDS

FLORIDA'S BEST KNOWN AND MOST POPULAR POULTRY FEEDS

BLUE RIBBON LAYING MASH

A Great Egg Producer. 20-22% Protein.
BLUE RIBBON SCRATCH FEED
All clean grain. Eight different kinds properly balanced.

BLUE RIBBON PIGEON FEED

A perfect mixture. Grows big squabs.
BLUE RIBBON LITTLE CHICK FEED
The Ideal Chick Starter Grows Strong, Sturdy Chicks.



BLUE RIBBON DEVELOPING FEED

For Chicks four to eight weeks old. Feed it with

BLUE RIBBON GROWING MASH
Quickly assimilated. Insures even feathering.

We have recommended and sold these feeds for several seasons. We sell more every year. Our customers like them and come back for more. Insure your success in raising Poultry by using **Blue Ribbon Feeds**.

A FEED FOR EVERY

AGE AND EVERY NEED

HAVE A CONKEY CORNER IN YOUR POULTRY HOUSE

And be Ready when Disease Appears.

A healthy hen cannot keep from laying; therefore, make a study of poultry diseases and, by having CONKEY'S REMEDIES AND TONICS always at hand, be ready to fight the trouble just as soon as it appears.

Check over the following list and send us your order. Every poultry owner should have on his shelf these remedies all the time—they are the best poultry insurance you can get.

Conkey's Roup Remedy is a scientifically prepared medicine. Coming in contact with the membranes of the throat and mouth, the seat of the disease, it kills the germs. It is quickly taken up by the system and, being a strong tonic and blood purifier, it cleanses the blood, builds up the system, and assists nature in every possible manner to throw off the disease. **Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00.**

Conkey's Roup Pills—For the individual treatment of birds and for use in the show room. **Price, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.**

Conkey's Canker Special—A new remedy that effectively reduces the cancerous growth and brings the bird back to normal without a blemish. Also fine for treating colds, etc. **Price 50c.**

Conkey's Sorehead Remedy—This disease is known by different names in different localities, such as Sore Head, Pigeon Pox, Warts and Plan. Chicken Pox is very contagious, and is a very annoying and disgusting disease. If allowed to run, it leads to weakness and death.

Symptoms—Scabby warts on the comb, lobes and face. **Price 25c and 50c.**

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is the result of years of careful study and experiment. It contains no filler and is in no way harmful to the birds. It keeps the bowels in good condition, assists digestion and the assimilation of egg-producing and strength-making material; gives vigor to the fowls.

Conkey's Poultry Tonic is not a food in itself, and in its use you escape paying for bran and middlings which comprise the bulk of inferior "egg producers." **Price, 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 12 lb. pail, \$1.25; 25 lb. pail, \$2.50.**

Conkey's Limberneck Remedy—Limberneck, ptomaine cholera poisoning, is a very fatal disease, requiring immediate treatment. It can be easily cured in all early stages. **Price, pkg., 50c.**

Conkey's Cholera Remedy—We have put out this remedy in such a form that it must be given in the drinking water. **Price, 25c and 50c.**

Conkey's Bronchitis Remedy—Bronchitis and Roup are frequently confused, but they are separate diseases and require special treatment. It is an inflammation of the membranes of the bronchial tubes. Instead of the membranes of the nostrils and head passages. **Price 50c.**

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy—Scaly Leg is caused by a parasite working in and underneath the scales of the feet and legs. **Price, 50c.**

Conkey's Rheumatic Remedy cures those lame and useless birds, tones the system, limbers up the joints and gets them into profit-paying condition in very short order. It is absolutely dependable if used according to directions. **Price, 50c.**

Conkey's Gape Remedy—This is a reliable remedy for this annoying and deadly disease. It is guaranteed to do the work and to satisfy YOU. **Price 25c and 50c.**

Conkey's Poultry Conditioner is a remedy specially valuable for fowls run down, off feed, recovering from disease, during molting season or when preparing for the show room. It is a general invigorator, quickly bringing birds to a normal condition. **Price, 25c.**

Conkey's Lice Powder is absolutely harmless to the fowl, and positively overcomes the lice. Dust the fowls thoroughly every ten days or two weeks, particularly during hot weather, as the nits will hatch after the old lice are killed. Also use it in the dust bath. **Price, 10c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00 Pkg.**

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy. When this disease prevails it usually kills a large percentage, sometimes destroying an entire hatch. It is accompanied by a white, pasty, fecal discharge, which pastes up the feathers and closes the vent. **Price, 25c and 50c.**

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment.—This article will destroy the head lice which annually kills thousands of little chicks. **Price, 10c and 25c.**

Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy.—This is a most necessary article, as it aids in ridding the fowl of harmful as well as other worms, promoting the return of healthful condition. **Price, 50c.**

Conkey's Nox-i-cide.—(Formerly called Taroline). This is the poultrymen's best friend. The majority of dangerous poultry diseases may be traced to the presence of germs, which thrive unless a soluble disinfectant, deodorant and germ destroyer is used. Conkey's Nox-i-cide mixes with water, in correct proportion for use, one gallon making 101 gallons of ready-to-use liquid. It is the cheapest and most effective article of its kind ever put out. For poultry, it is an unexcelled article for cleaning and purifying the houses, runs, brooders, founts and utensils. For household use it is of wonderful value in almost every department. It is unequalled for the sick room and for purifying everything about the house, barns, outhouses, kennels, etc.

Prices, 1 pint, 40c; 1 quart, 65c; 2 quarts, \$1.00; 4 quarts, \$1.50.

Conkey's Fly Knocker.—Many infectious and dangerous diseases are communicated by flies and other pests. Beside this they are a source of constant torment to man, beast and fowl. Conkey's Fly Knocker makes it possible for you to overcome such insects. Spray it on your stock and wherever flies congregate and you will find that your stock is far more profitable and your own comfort will be greatly increased. We guarantee it to give satisfaction. **Price, 1 quart, 50c; 2 quarts, 75c; 4 quarts, \$1.25.**

Conkey's Sulphur Candles.—For fumigation, 10c; 3 for 25c.

Every Conkey Remedy is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. Send 4 cents for **Conkey's Poultry Book**. It tells how to detect and cure poultry diseases.



Pratts,

POULTRY and STOCK REGULATORS and REMEDIES, BABY CHICK FOOD



Healthy birds and lots of eggs, the two big things in poultry raising, are made certain by giving

PRATT'S POULTRY REGULATOR

12-lb. pails, \$1.25; 25-lb. pails, \$2.50; packages, 50c and 25c.

It builds up vitality, insures sound digestion, sharpens appetite and prevents disease, thus putting birds in condition for heavy egg laying or winning blue ribbons.

Pratt's is the original Poultry Regulator of America and is in use by the most successful poultry raisers everywhere.

When regularly used, hens lay throughout the year.

It will prevent chicken cholera, gapes, roup, rheumatism, expel worms, prevent leg weakness and egg eating. It will greatly improve turkeys, geese, ducks, pigeons and guineas—insuring quick growth and keep them free from disease.

If poultry keepers would regularly spray the chicken houses, roosts, dropping boards and utensils with

PRATT'S POULTRY DISINFECTANT

only \$1.00 a gallon, most all their troubles would vanish. This great disinfectant is a real wonder-worker in the poultry yard.

Three times as powerful as crude carbolic acid. A sure deodorizer, germicide and liquid lice killer. Use it for roup, colds and other contagious diseases.

We want you to notice the price, \$1.00 per gallon, making it the lowest priced disinfectant on the market. Others of equal strength are usually sold for \$1.50 per gallon.

Half gallon, 70c; quart, 40c.

Get rid of lice on your poultry, in nests, dust-baths, incubators, and elsewhere in a day's time by using

PRATT'S POWDERED LICE KILLER

50c and 25c.

Effective, non-poisonous, non-irritating. May be used wherever a powder is suitable. A splendid deodorizer.

It quickly and thoroughly kills all lice on little chicks, big chicks, setting hens and incubator chicks. It rids horses, cattle, hogs, dogs and cats of lice and destroys ticks on sheep. It destroys insects and bugs on vines, plants and flowers. A valuable deodorizer and disinfectant for all poultry houses, barns, stables and dwellings. Drives out moths from closets, furniture, carpets and clothing.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

From gratifying experience, poultrymen have learned that the disgusting disease known as Sore Head or Chicken Pox can be successfully treated with

PRATT'S SORE HEAD (CHICKEN POX) REMEDY—50c and 25c.

It acts quickly, checking the spread of the contagion and curing the sores.

We guarantee a sure, rapid cure if Pratt's Sore Head (Chicken Pox) Remedy is used.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Don't let Roup cut your profits. The sure and easy "ounce of prevention" against this dangerously contagious disease is

PRATT'S ROUP REMEDY Tablets or Powder, 50c, 25c.

Quickly absorbed by the blood, purifies the system, reduces fever, allays inflammation. The safe remedy for roup, colds, catarrh and all bad weather diseases.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

When baby chicks come, keep them healthy and growing and bring even the weak ones along by feeding

PRATT'S BABY CHICK FOOD

14 lbs. for \$1.25; packages, 60c and 30c.

A largely predigested baby food for baby chicks. Guaranteed to raise every livable chick. Costs a cent a chick for three weeks. Prevents leg weakness, white diarrhoea, "pasting up" and other chick diseases.

To protect your chicks from white diarrhoea, the most destructive of all chick diseases, it is only necessary to give

PRATT'S WHITE DIARRHOEA REMEDY 50c and 25c.

in the drinking water from the first drink. This remedy has saved many dollars' worth of chicks for poultry raisers. You can depend on it.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Head lice causes the death of thousands of baby chicks every season. You can save these chicks if you will apply

PRATT'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT 25c

An unfailing and guaranteed remedy for gapes, one which acts quickly and causes the worms to be expelled.

PRATT'S GAPE REMEDY 50c and 25c.

If used in the drinking water from the start until the chicks are four weeks old, gapes will be practically unknown and it will effect a positive cure in chicks already attacked.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

Few diseases show greater fatality among poultry than chicken cholera. An unailing remedy is

PRATT'S CHOLERA REMEDY 50c and 25c

It is administered in the drinking water and will be found equally valuable for treating all digestive troubles such as sour crop, dysentery or diarrhoea.

Mailed postpaid on receipt of price.

More work out of your horses, more milk from your cows, fatter hogs—these are a few of the benefits which come with using

PRATT'S ANIMAL REGULATOR

costs less than a cent a day per horse or cow.

This is the original and pioneer stock regulator of America. Tested thoroughly for nearly half a century, its worth is known and recognized by stock owners the world over. Always sold in a guarantee that will satisfy you or money back.

Packages, 50c and 25c.

Give comfort to horses, cows and all other live stock in fly time by spraying them with

PRATT'S FLY CHASER

We guarantee it to be unapproached as a fly repellent. It has long efficiency, will not blister, remove the hair or damage the hide. Insures comfort at milking time for the cow and safety for the milker. Does not taint the milk or gum the hair. Soothing and healing on bites and sores. Has no injurious acids. Economical. Will rid dogs and cats of fleas. An effective poultry lice killer. 1 gal., \$1.00; ½ gal., 60c; qt., 35c.



SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED

Fixtures for Poultry Houses and Yards

Some New, Handy Sanitary Articles to Help You
Make the Chicks Thrive and Grow

CHICK FEED TROUGHS



These troughs are very convenient for feeding flocks of growing chicks.

The trough is made on a half circle so that every bit of feed can be easily eaten out of it.

Over the trough is a gable-shaped grate which prevents the chicks from getting into it and wasting or fouling the feed. This grate is a separate piece and slides on and off easily. It is stamped into shape with dies, and is ribbed as shown in the cut, making it strong and substantial.

Made in two sizes, 10-inch and 20-inch.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 10-inch trough with grate..... | 35c |
| Shipping weight 1 1/4 lbs. | |
| 20-inch trough with grate..... | 50c |
| Shipping weight 2 lbs. | |



O. K. CHICK FOUNTAIN

This fountain is galvanized throughout, and consists of two parts—a conical top which holds the water, and a fluted pan forming the base. This pan is seamless, being made from a disc of steel stamped into shape with dies.

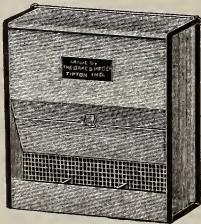
The little "pockets" around the pan are large enough for the chicks to drink out of them nicely, but too small to allow a chick to get into them and get wet.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| One pint size..... | 15c |
| Shipping weight 1 lb. | |
| One quart size..... | 25c |
| Shipping weight 2 lbs. | |

RECTANGULAR CHICK FEED HOPPER

This hopper is designed for young chicks, and made to either stand on the floor or ground, or hang against the wall. It is divided into three equal compartments, holding about four quarts altogether. Made of galvanized iron with hinged lid to both hopper and trough.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Price..... | 75c each |
| Shipping weight 3 1/4 lbs. | |



THE OAKES ECONOMY FEED HOPPER



This is one of the most popular hoppers—large capacity, convenient and easily kept clean and sanitary.

The slanting top prevents fowl from roosting or standing on it, and the trough is completely protected from dirt and filth of every kind by the overhanging front of the hopper. In almost any kind of chicken feed there is more or less chaff and dirt of one kind or another, which is discarded by the fowls, and collects in the bottom of the trough, and it is hard to get it out of a small hopper. But the Economy hopper is so wide that there is ample room to get at it, and the smooth, round bottom of the trough is very easy to keep clean.

The opening in the front of the hopper is large enough for any variety of fowls to eat out of it conveniently. The round bottom enables the chickens to eat out

every bit of the feed; and the depth of the trough and the solid partitions make it impossible for them to pile it up so as to rake it out and waste it. The door hinged on the front is raised, as shown in the cut, for the fowls to eat, but when it is let down it closes the hopper up completely, making it rat, mouse and dust proof.

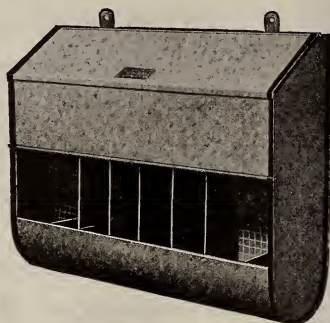
The good features of this article were worked out by long experimenting at our poultry yards.

The Economy hopper is 18 1/2 in. high and 6 1/2 in. wide, and made in two lengths.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| No. 1 Economy Dry Mash Hopper, 12 inches long, one compartment..... | \$2.00 |
| Shipping weight, 7 lbs. | |
| No. 2 Economy Dry Mash Hopper, 24 inches long, two compartments..... | 3.25 |
| Shipping weight, 13 lbs. | |

THE UNIVERSAL FEED HOPPER

Six Compartments



Many poultrymen are adopting the plan of placing each kind of food before their fowls separately, allowing each individual bird to select just what it wants or requires, instead of mixing all together in a "mash" so as to compel every fowl to eat a certain proportion of each ingredient. In an address before the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Poultry Association, Mr. T. E. Quisenberry, director of the Missouri State Poultry Experimental Station, recommended this method of feeding, and summed up the matter as follows: "We often overdo the thing when it comes to feeding, and fail to give the hen credit for having any sense or natural capacity. The nature of the bird is to select such foods as are necessary for their physical needs, and they will usually balance their own ration if given a chance to do so."

Our Universal Hoppers are 24 inches long, 6 1/4 inches wide and 18 1/2 inches deep. They have two six-inch and four three-inch compartments, enabling you to give your fowls six different kinds of feed separately. They are made of galvanized steel, strong and durable, and when closed are rat, mouse and dust proof.

We find the Universal Hoppers very satisfactory at our Experimental Poultry Plant.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Price..... | \$4 25 each. |
| Shipping weight about 15 lbs. | |

CHICK GRIT AND SHELL BOX

Growing chicks should have grit, oyster shell and charcoal always before them; and for this purpose our Chick Grit and Shell Box is indispensable.

It is made of galvanized steel, with three compartments.

Height, 7 1/2 inches; width, 6 inches; depth (front to back), 4 inches at bottom and 2 inches at top.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Price..... | 35c; Hen size, 90c |
| Shipping weight 2 lbs. | |



RAISE MORE POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK
PLANT MORE FOOD AND FEEDSTUFFS

IT'S YOUR DUTY

The Norwich Automatic Exerciser and Feeder



PATENTED MARCH 22, 1910.

Cut shows same machine raised for adult fowls, lowered for baby chicks.

Thousands upon thousands in use in every part of the civilized world. Operates with any grain or mixture; never out of order and will last a lifetime. Saves Grain, saves Labor, saves Time. Increases Egg Production. Waste, Rain, Rat and Bird-proof. Improves the flock. Guaranteed satisfactory in every respect or money refunded.

PRICE LIST.

	Actual Shipping Weight	
No. 1— 8 quart Hopper.....	13 lbs.....	\$3 50
No. 2—14-quart Hopper.....	15 lbs.....	4 25
No. 3—20-quart Hopper.....	20 lbs.....	5 25
No. 4—32-quart Hopper.....	27 lbs.....	6 50

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The Norwich Chick Feeder



Positively prevents chicks from wasting the mash, and it is impossible for them to get into the feed, thus making it an absolutely sanitary feeder. Top rod removable for filling and cleaning. Ends riveted and burred to brackets. The strongest and best Chick Feeder ever placed on the market. **Perfection as a sour milk feeder.**

PRICE LIST.

Made in three sizes.

10-inch. Shipping weight, 15 ozs.....	35c
15-inch. Shipping weight, 19 ozs.....	40c
20-inch. Shipping weight, 23 ozs.....	50c

With Rain Top add 12 cents to list and 7 ozs to weight.

The Apaco Poultry Feeder

Same mechanical features which have proven so successful in the Norwich Automatic, but of the hanging type. Designed for the small breeder or "backyarder," but not recommended for the commercial plant owing to swaying motion, present in all hanging feeders, if kept constantly in action by larger flocks. Rotary action, complete with the **all important adjustable valve for regulating feed discharge**, and guaranteed the best automatic feeder on the market at its price.

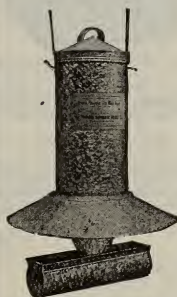
PRICE.

Made in one size only, 12 quarts capacity.....	\$1.50
Shipping weight, 5 lbs.	



PATENTED MAY 5, 1906.

The Norwich Automatic Dry Mash Hopper



WITH RAIN GUARD



PATENTED JULY 27, 1915.

The problem of automatic dry mash feeding is completely solved in this wonderful machine. Operated with automatic vibrator rods, clogging is impossible, while the construction of the feed basin eliminates all waste. There is only three-quarters of an inch of mash in the bottom of the basin, the twenty quarts supply being completely protected from the dust and dirt of the house. Mash always fresh and clean and always the same amount before the birds.

PRICE LIST.

Made in one size only, 20 quarts capacity.

Without Rain Guard, shipping weight, 8 lbs.....	\$2 75
With Rain Guard, shipping weight, 11 1/2 lbs.....	3 50

RIISING TO OPPORTUNITY

The South, by planting liberally of grain, can not only solve the problem for itself but prepare the way for a later sharing in the wonderful prosperity of the grain and live stock sections of the middle west. In the ability to raise Cotton, the South has a tremendous asset in the creation of a **BALANCE OF POWER** between North and South, and we can only come into the South's own and share in the country's general prosperity when we definitely establish that balance of power.

MODEL LABORATORY SPECIALTIES

TO SECURE THE BEST RESULTS from the use of poultry remedies, lice-killers, tonics and other laboratory products, it is necessary to first **satisfy yourself that the goods are genuine**—that they do the work claimed for them; and that means that they must have been prepared by persons thoroughly conversant with poultry breeding, and the needs and peculiarities of poultry; and that they must have been compounded by a competent chemist, familiar with the action of all the ingredients which enter into the various preparations. It is with this understanding that we earnestly recommend the following articles for your use, and unhesitatingly **guarantee** them to accomplish the purpose for which they are intended, and to give satisfaction. **Like all our Products, they are Superior.**

MODEL DISINFECTANT

The Model Disinfectant is one of the most effective disinfectants now on the market. Not only is it a remarkably strong antiseptic, germicide and insecticide, but it contains valuable medicinal properties as well. A solution of one part Model Disinfectant to 100 parts of water will kill most germs, and is death to ticks and lice. It is effective in case of mange on dogs.

In artificial incubation, after each hatch the incubating chamber may be scrubbed with a 10 per cent solution—especially the trays and nursery parts which the chicks have fouled with their droppings. For scrubbing brooder floors use a solution of one part Model Disinfectant to sixty parts of water. This will prevent the development of low germ life, which, though little above common mold in organization, is poisonous to animal life.

It possesses valuable medicinal properties, both germicidal and antiseptic, and may be given internally. In many cases it will decrease intestinal gases and limit the putrefactive processes in the intestines and cure intestinal inflammation. Use in drinking water for fowls, one-half teaspoonful to a quart of water.

Prices: Quart can, 50 cts.; half-gallon can, 85c; gallon can, \$1.50. Barrel and larger lots a matter for correspondence.



STANDARD EGG TESTER

A standard tester is shipped free with each machine. This tester gives a strong, reflected light, and when used in a dark room illuminates the interior of the egg sufficiently for practical work.

Price,.....25c
By mail,.....35c



THE MODEL NAPHTHALENE NEST EGG

This Nest Egg is used, not in reality as a Nest Egg, but is put into the nest to remove and kill the lice—the same as a camphor ball is packed in clothing to keep out the moths. If one of these Nest Eggs is placed in a nest with the nesting material it will remove all vermin; if put in a corner of the nest beneath the nesting material a setting hen can remain on the nest with comfort and hatch chickens instead of lice and mites.

Unlike those made of plaster of paris or other similar materials, it retains its disinfecting and lice-killing qualities as long as there is anything left. **Price, 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz.; postpaid, 5 cts. each, extra.**



MODEL FLY DRIVER

A very large proportion of poultry keepers have at least one cow. Many have more. Cows and poultry go well together, especially if butter is made or the milk sold to butter factories, as there is no better food for young chicks and growing stock than skim milk.

All who keep cows know of the bother and annoyance caused by flies. Just when the cows are beginning to get the benefit of green pasturage, the flies appear. The cows have hardly time to feed, so busy are they in fighting flies. The result is that the milk yield shrinks and the cows lose flesh. Many manufacturers have offered various preparations for the protection of stock against these winged pests. The only entirely satisfactory preparation is the Model Fly Driver.

When the season is near, send for a sample gallon can and use it according to directions and you will be pleased with the results obtained.



Model Fly Driver does not gum up the coat or cause the hair to fall off.

Does not impregnate the milk with strong, bad odors.

It is prompt in its action, lasting in its effect and economical to use.

When used on your farm and carriage horses it may be readily washed off with water, as it is not oily, thus overcoming any objection to its use on this class of stock. Wash off the shoulders and backs of horses with a solution of Model Fly Driver and you will prevent and cure harness galls, sore shoulders and backs. Apply with a sprayer or sponge.

Prices: Half gal., 85 cts.; 1 gal., \$1.35.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER LAMPS



Prices of Incubator Lamps

Small size, for Nos. 0, 1, A, B and New Homestead Incubators..... 90c
Large size, for Nos. 2, 3, 4 and C incubators..... \$1.00

Prices of Brooder Lamps

For Portable Hover and all 1911 Brooders; Colony and Double Indoor Brooders, 1910 style, \$1.00; Chimney 25c extra.
For Portable Hover and Model B Brooders, 1910 style A and B Brooders, 1912, \$1.00 each, Chimney 25c extra.
For Portable Hover and Chick Comfort Hover and Colony C, 1912, \$1.00 each; Chimney 25c extra.

Be sure to specify size and style of incubator and brooder for which lamps are wanted.

PORCELAIN NEST EGGS

This article does not need any description as it is well known to all who keep poultry. They are made of a good quality of flint glass and will last indefinitely.

Price, each, 5c; per dozen, 50c.

HAND SPRAY PUMP



We recommend this sprayer for spraying Disinfectant, Lice Spray, Fly-Driver, etc.
50 cts. each; 75 cts. express paid.

MODEL THERMOMETERS

The Model "Tri-Tested" Incubator Thermometers are all seasoned tubes—tubes that are at least one year old.

Model Incubators are only guaranteed by us when operated with the Model "Tri-Tested" Thermometers.

Prices.

"Tri-Tested" Thermometer, postpaid..... 75c
Two Thermometers, postpaid..... \$1.40

MODEL BROODER THERMOMETERS

These Brooder Thermometers are designed to go through the top of the Brooder or Hover so that the temperature may be read from the outside.

Prices.

Model Brooder Thermometers, postpaid..... 75c
Chick Comfort Hover Thermometers, postpaid..... 75c

STANDARD MODEL INCUBATOR

FIRE PROOF INSURABLE

The Standard Hatcher of the World—Guaranteed

Made in Six Sizes:

No. 0 Standard Incubator—Capacity, 100 Eggs.....	\$18.00
No. 1 Standard Incubator—Capacity, 175 Eggs.....	22.00
No. 2 Standard Incubator—Capacity, 275 Eggs.....	32.00
No. 3 Standard Incubator—Capacity, 410 Eggs.....	37.00
No. 4 Standard Incubator—(Special Duck)—Capacity, 324 Duck Eggs.....	40.00
No. 5 Standard Ostrich Incubator—Capacity, 42 Ostrich Eggs.....	48.00

Complete equipment furnished with each machine.

The Standard Model Incubators are known as the Standard Hatchers of the World. The only Hardwood Incubator made. The case is made of Sound, Kiln-dried Chestnut.

The Standard Model Incubators are equipped with the patented Zinc and Steel Thermostat. The most efficient regulating device ever designed for Incubator use. They are equipped with removable diaphragms, both top and bottom. Substantially built Egg Trays, extra heavy lamp bowl and brass burners, deep nursery for chicks. Tri-tested Incubator Thermometer, Egg Tester, Book of Directions, etc. They are finished in dark oak, shellaced and varnished.

The Model Incubator Company are building the Standard Model Incubator to conform to the rules and requirements of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It means that you may feel safe when you are operating a Standard Model in your dwelling.

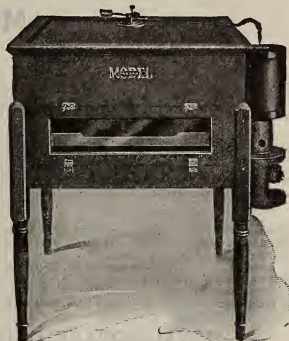
It means that you have lower Insurance.

It means that the Model Incubator Company has spent hundreds of dollars for the best interest of their customers in designing this fire-proof feature of the Standard Model Incubator.

It means that each machine has the official label of the National Board attached and, while it has increased the cost of manufacture, the Model Incubator Company are not asking one cent advance in price.

The Safety Lamp Rest and enclosure means Safety, and does not in the least interfere with the old-time efficiency of the Model Incubator.

The Standard Model Incubator is the greatest hatcher, under the varying conditions, in the world, because the principle is right and it is well and durably made. It is built strictly for hatching. Write for large Free 1917 Catalogue.



AMERICAN STANDARD INCUBATOR

A GUARANTEED HIGH GRADE, MEDIUM-PRICED INCUBATOR

Made in Three Sizes:

No. A Incubator—Capacity, about 70 Eggs.....	\$10.00
No. B Incubator—Capacity, about 120 Eggs.....	14.00
No. C Incubator—Capacity, about 200 Eggs.....	17.00

The American Standard Incubator is a machine built for business—one that has given perfect results, during the past season, to the market poultrymen who are using incubators as a means to a livelihood, as well as to the amateur breeders who are operating them for pleasure.

It turns out the scrappiest little chicks, hatched to live and ready to hustle for their food before they are fairly dried off.

The American Standard is constructed on the same correct principles as the Standard Model and embodies a balanced system of Heating Regulation, Ventilation, Circulation and Automatic Moisture by combining of the air currents of different temperature. Each individual part of this system is sufficient and perfect in itself for the specific purpose intended, but it is essential that each part be inseparably connected one with the other in order to enable the homogeneous whole to perform mechanically-perfectly the act of incubation.

THE AMERICAN STANDARD THERMOSTAT IS MADE OF ZINC AND STEEL

The Thermostat, as in the Standard Model, is composed of leaves of zinc, firmly united at their ends to pieces of steel.

The complete Regulator is very simple in construction and is positive in action. There are no small delicate parts to get out of order or become lost, and it is very simple to adjust.

The American Standard Lamp Bowl has an inside ring which braces the top and bottom, doing away with the "bellows action" when handling the lamp.

The American Standard Self-Adjusting Lamp Support is an improvement that for simplicity and durability has no equal.

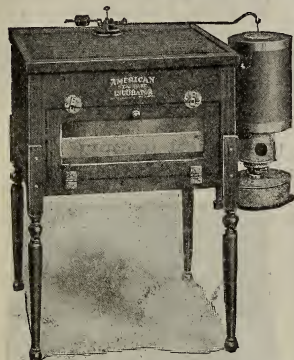
Well made, substantial Egg Trays are furnished covered with heavy galvanized hardware cloth.

The deep nursery space underneath the trays gives ample room for the chicks after they hatch.

The machines are finished in a dark oak-shellaced and varnished, fitted with brass hardware, which makes a highly attractive machine.

They are furnished complete with removable Lower Diaphragms, Thermometer, Regular Egg Tester, Complete Lamp and Directions for Operating.

Write for large FREE 1917 Catalogue.



No. A Incubator, 70 Egg Capacity
Price Complete, \$10.00

For Complete description see main catalogue.

MODEL COAL BURNING HOVER

50 to 1500 Chicks, \$17.50

A Simple, Portable, Self-Regulating Coal Burning Hover

A System of Brooding that Saves Time, Labor and Fuel

The greatest Coal Burning Brooder ever invented. Self-regulating, double acting damper absolutely controls the temperature under varying conditions. Stove made of solid cast iron 52-inch reinforced hover. Canopy substantially made—not a cheap, flimsy affair. Guaranteed the best value in Coal Burning Hovers on the market.



Model Coal Burning Hover

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY HOVER

A portable, Sanitary, Oil Burning Hover. The International Sanitary Hover is unlike any other oil burning Hover. The lamp is at the center and there can be no communication between the lamp gases and the space under the Hover.

Unlike many other Hovers of the oil burning type, the lamp is lifted out of the top without disturbing the chicks, yet the flame of the lamp may be observed from a standing position without removing the lamp.

On no other Hover will a design be observed in which the heat is radiated downward upon the backs of the chicks, at the same time making the brooding space warmest at the curtain.

The ventilation is perfect, the hovering space for the same size Hover is larger by 200 square inches than any other. The temperature remains absolutely even, and best of all, the chicks enjoy it fully as well as they do a Mother Hen.

This Hover is fire proof and vermin proof, and so simple that even an awkward of amateurs easily raise from 95% to 100% of their chicks. It costs nothing to install—you simply "set it down to set it up." Capacity, 1000 chicks. Price, \$10.00.

MODEL GALVANIZED WARE

MODEL TWO-PIECE DRINKING FOUNTS

Low Priced, Easy Cleaning Fount.

The lowest priced, easiest to clean and the most widely used drinking fount manufactured. The fountains are made of heavy, galvanized iron stamped out with steel dies, assuring perfect accuracy, and are made in four different sizes.

Prices

Small size.....25c each; \$1.25 for 6
Medium size.....35c each; \$1.60 for 6
Large size (for mature fowls).....50c each; \$2.25 for 6
Extra large size (for large flocks or ducks).....75c each; \$3.00 for 6



METAL SQUARE DROP BOTTOM DRINKING FOUNTS

Easy to Clean and Fill
Keeps the Water Fresh and Cool



The Model Square Drop Bottom Drinking Founts are easy to clean and fill; keeps water fresh and cool at all times. This fountain was designed to provide the poultryman with a labor-saving wall fount that could be opened for cleaning and filling. To fill this fount, the bottom is unlocked and swung back, the reservoir is inverted, filled, swung back into place, and is ready to hang on the wall. A neat handle is provided for carrying and for holding securely to the building. A hood is fastened over the front of the fount and so placed that the fowls cannot soil the water, and which also makes it practically impossible for the fowls to scratch dirt and litter into the drinking space. This fountain is made out of heavy galvanized steel and so designed that the bottom can be swung open with one hand, as it is secured in the front by one spring, while most founts have two springs, one on each side, and, therefore, requiring a great deal of trouble to open. The basin is hinged to the reservoir at the back and the pin of the hinge is made of solid brass, which prevents all possibility of rusting or breaking off. This preserves the life of the fountain. These fountains are stamped out by special machinery and are given a perfect finish. They are made in three sizes:

2-gt.....60c
1-gal.....75c
2-gal.....\$1.00

MODEL FLAT BACK WALL FOUNT

A Serviceable Fount

One of the most popular styles of drinking founts for fowls. The fountains are convenient to handle and are more sanitary than the ordinary style of fountains. They are flattened on the back so that they may be held on the wall of the building at any height.

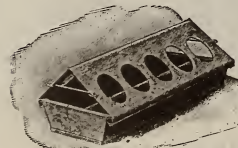
We make this popular fount in three sizes: 1-qt., 1-gal., and 2-gal. The one and two gallon size have flat backs to hold them firmly against the wall where they are hung. The small or 1-qt., chick size, are round and have a brace on back to prevent swinging sideways when hung up on the wall.

Prices

1-qt.....35c; \$2.00 for 6
1-gal.....70c; \$3.90 for 6
2-gal.....\$1.00; \$5.50 for 6

MODEL CAMEL BACK CHICK FEED TROUGH

The Most Successful Chick Feeder



The bottom of this trough, being raised in the center, makes it superior to all others, as it carries the feed toward the chick and prevents the food from becoming stale in the center or corners. This special and improved double sloped bottom automatically carries the food to the edge of the trough so the chicks can get all of it. The top slanted that the chicks cannot

gates are easily removed and are so roost on them.

This Camel Back feature is not found in other chick troughs, as it is a "Model" patented idea and without doubt, the most successful chick feeder ever offered to the poultryman.

These are made in two sizes:

10-inch size.....35c
20-inch size.....60c

MODEL DRINKING CUP

Sanitary

These very useful cups have long been known to the fanciers, and as they are stamped out of heavy iron with blanking and forming dies, it makes them strong and durable. They hold 1/2-pint each. These are found indispensable for watering or for feeding hens when kept in exhibition cages or training coops.

Price, 20c each, postpaid; or \$1.50 doz.



MODEL ROUND BOTTOM GRIT AND SHELL BOX

A Necessity on Every Poultry Plant

Most grit and shell boxes have square bottoms, while this size of grit and shell box has a round bottom, which absolutely prevents the small particles of shell and grit clogging the corners. It can be set on the floor or hung on the wall as desired.

The Round Bottom Grit and Shell Boxes, for fowls only, made in one size, three compartments. The Model Grit and Shell Box has three compartments and is made of the best grade of No. 28 Galvanized Iron.

It feeds grit, oyster shells and charcoal—so designed as to prevent the fowls from scattering the material with their beaks. Saving at least 30% loss during the season.

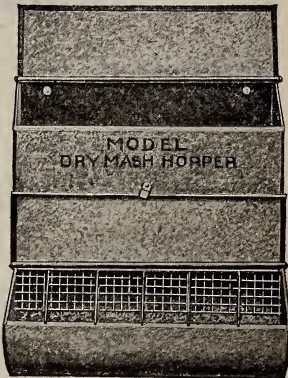
60c each; \$3.25 per 1/2 dozen.



MODEL DRY MASH HOPPER

The Most Sanitary Anti-Clog Dry Food Hopper Manufactured

After years of experience with the different types of hoppers we have placed on the market and offer to the poultrymen the Model Dry Mash Hopper that fills ever need. It is one of the most valuable adjuncts to the poultry keeper. It saves time; it saves feed, and increases the egg production; and the use of this hopper will positively save its cost many times over during the season. Besides, they help keep the fowls in a healthy condition by insuring them clean eating free from filth of any kind. Poultrymen who have had experience with other hoppers will realize and appreciate this important feature. We make them in three sizes: 12-qt., 18-qt., and 24-qt. This is the one Hopper that fulfills the poultrymen's very need. The wire grid is raised or lowered, as required, for coarse or fine mash.



Prices.

12-inch 12-qt.....\$1.25
18-inch 18-qt.....1.50
24-inch 24-qt.....1.75

RAISE MORE POULTRY

GROW MORE FOODSTUFFS



PLANTS

TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS:

We are pleased to announce that we are now able to offer you plants grown on our own Seed and Plant Farm, and we are preparing to give you the best service possible on this line.

We have put in modern irrigating plant appliance, etc., that will be unsurpassed in Florida or the South and we are making every effort to put in the most up-to-date system of protection against drouths, freezes, etc., that will place us in a position to guard against failure and to give us the nearest possible approach to a certainty of having plants.

We plant only the highest quality seed and will not offer any varieties except those that years of experience have proved to be the best and most profitable. We expect this to be a great convenience for all of our customers, whether their orders are large or small, as our business has doubled on plants each season since we have been in business and our increased business has demanded that we open up this modern and up-to-date farm to supply this long-felt want.

We expect to be able to supply all seasonable plants. Below we are listing a few and ask that you send for our special price list and information on plants in season. It is not practical at this time to name prices.

CABBAGE PLANTS

BY PARCEL POST, PREPAID
(Frost Proof)

Grown from best seed and not imported seed; shipped direct from our growing stations—shipment from October to April 15th. Transplant deep, up to the first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out two to three feet in row; rows thirty inches apart; 7,000 to 8,000 plants per acre, ready for use in 100 to 150 days. Varieties: Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession and Early Flat Dutch. Terms, cash with order. No plants shipped C. O. D.

LETTUCE PLANTS

Ready for shipment from November 1st until May. Prices on application.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS

Ready for shipment October 15th.
Early Snowball.

EGGPLANTS AND PEPPER

Plants in season. The most popular varieties.

ONION PLANTS

Crystal Wax and White Bermuda. Ready for shipment from November to April. Prices on application.

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish from February until June.
Earliana, Globe, Beauty Ponderosa.
Prices on application.

COLLARD PLANTS

Ready for shipment October 15th.
Fine Georgia Collards and N. C. Short Stem.

FLOWER PLANTS

We can furnish **Shasta Daisy Plants, Pansy Plants, Cosmos, Salvia or Scarlet Sage.**
Get our price list in season.

SHASTA DAISY

A fine perennial plant bearing large white single blossoms, with yellow centers. Soak seed in warm water over night before sowing.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FOR FLORIDA

Can be set out in July and August during the rainy season to procure best results for early berries in December.

One of the essential conditions for growing strawberries in Florida is the selection of a well drained field, preferably pine land with a clay subsoil. The first step is to plow land thoroughly, then broadcast commercial fertilizer about one ton to acre. Harrow in thoroughly, and after this is done lay off the beds five feet wide with an eight inch shovel running twice to the furrow; then pull the dirt from middle of furrow to center of bed. Lay off rows twelve inches apart, four rows to the bed. Set plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. After plants are set, work around plants one week after setting. Cultivate at intervals of two weeks during July, August and September to keep down the grass. First of October give second application of vegetable fertilizer at rate of one thousand pounds to acre. When bushes begin to show the bloom forms, apply five hundred pounds of fruit and vine fertilizer.

A slight mulch of pine tops or straw applied after cultivation will improve the quality and cleanliness of the fruit.

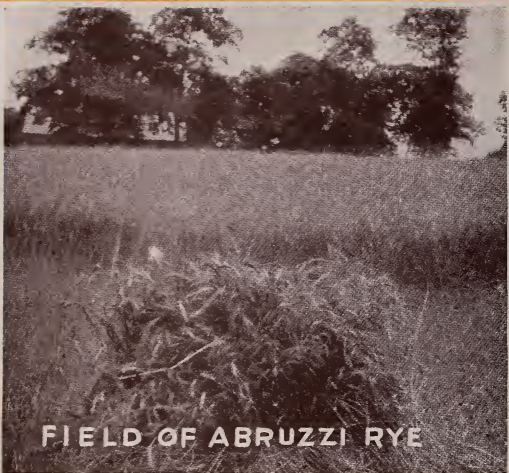
Klondyke.—The true Klondyke Strawberry we offer, proven to be one of the most valuable Southern berries. When fully ripe it is of excellent table quality, having a decided flavor, aroma and character of its own. Grows on a long stem. This keeps the berry clear of the ground, causing them to require less mulching than most kinds. This is also a safeguard against frost. It is a plant of remarkably vigorous growth and of enormous productiveness.

Missionary.—A new variety, very popular through the trucking districts. Strong grower, making plants freely; early to mature, coming in directly after Excelsior, and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. Good shipping qualities, and is being planted on an extensive scale by berry growers.

We only offer two varieties, although the number of varieties are many. These two varieties have proved the best.

Note strong root growth of our Strawberry Plants





FIELD OF ABRUZZI RYE



ONE PLANT
DWARF ESSEX RAPE

MARTIN'S GUIDE *for* FALL PLANTING

E.A.MARTIN
SEED CO.



JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA



FIELD OF FULGHUM OATS